

4 wounded in SLA fire in Yatar

TYRE (AP) — Four people were wounded Tuesday when militiamen of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) opened fire on a gathering in the village of Yatar, 17 kilometres southeast of this South Lebanese port city, sources said. The shooting occurred in Israeli-held territory as people gathered at a mosque to mourn for a villager who died some time ago, sources in the Shi'ite Amal movement said. Four armoured personnel carriers and two jeeps of the SLA drove to 50 metres of the village and started firing, the sources said. Four people were wounded in the fire, they said. Tuesday's shooting came a day after Israeli occupation troops raised the village of Majdal Salim in a self-proclaimed "security zone" in the Lebanese-Israeli border, blew up three houses seized 40 men in what appeared to be a warning for Lebanese resistance forces not to attack SLA men.

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Jordan endorses call for summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan on Tuesday welcomed a North Yemeni call for an immediate convening of the much-delayed Arab summit. A Foreign Ministry statement, carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the government sent cables to the North Yemeni capital, Sana'a, and to Rabat, Morocco, supporting North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh's call for an urgent Arab summit and endorsing Jordan's support for the call. Inter-Arab differences have been holding up the convening of the Arab summit when heads of state of 21 Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) meet to discuss issues confronting the Arab World and review bilateral relations. Egypt, which signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979, has been suspended from the Arab League and its readmission is expected to figure high in the next summit, whenever and wherever held.

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Holiday declared

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will observe a national holiday on Monday, June 10, to mark the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day, according to an announcement by the Prime Ministry Tuesday. It said all government departments and public institutions will be closed on the day.

New centres open for West Bank permits

AMMAN (Petra) — Centres appointed by the Public Security Department to issue permits for people crossing the bridges into the West Bank during summer opened their doors for the public Tuesday. A department spokesman said that the centres, which had been earlier announced, are: Arwa Bint Al Hareth School in Jabal Amman, Rainbow Street (for visitors to the Jerusalem) and Hebron area, Princess Basma Elementary School, Jabal Luweibdeh, (for visitors to the Gaza Strip) and Al Hussein Elementary School for Girls in Jabal Hussein (for people visiting Nablus Governorate). In Irbid, the department spokesman said, permits are issued by the police station in Balqa region at Tareq Ibn Ziyad School of Salt, in Zarqa at the police station near the Palestinian refugee camp.

Immediate clemency denied for Jewish terror suspects

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's attorney-general has advised against bowing to popular pressure for the immediate release of members of a Jewish terrorist group, saying that the demand was not justified. In a letter to Prime Minister Shimon Peres, the government's legal adviser Yitzhak Zamir said that clemency could not be extended until after conviction, according to a government press office communiqué. Only nine of the 25 members of the group have been convicted. The others are still on trial. Mr. Peres asked Zamir to present his opinion after several government ministers as well as militant Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank said they should be released.

Syria denies role in explosives smuggling

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria Tuesday dismissed as "fabricated" an Iraqi charge that it tried to smuggle explosives into Iraq last month. Iraq said on Sunday that its Popular Army seized an abandoned lorry laden with three tons of high explosives near its border with Syria last month, and that documents inside bore the name of a Syrian intelligence branch.

Thailand praises Carters' visit

BANGKOK (AP) — Thailand praised former U.S. President Jimmy Carter Tuesday for focusing world attention on the Indo-Chinese refugee situation by travelling with his wife and daughter to a camp on the Thai-Kampuchea border. "Even though he is no longer in office, the fact that he has chosen to visit Khao-I-Dang demonstrates his continuing concern over the issue," Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Kongsiri said.

INSIDE

- * Gandhi to lobby for Palestinians in U.S., page 2
- * Ministry geared up to insall car phones, page 3
- * Land — the core of the conflict, page 4
- * Hotels battle for Europeans amid tourist crisis, page 5
- * East Germany to attend Seoul Olympics, page 6
- * OPEC brings forward key meeting, page 7
- * Kremlin shuns new U.S. proposal to revise 1972 treaty, page 8

Amal keeps up assault on Palestinian camps

Berri holds out little prospects for peace

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese militiamen and units of the army fought rocket battles with Palestinian defenders of Beirut's two refugee camps Tuesday for the 17th straight day and a statement by a leading militia leader held out little prospect for a negotiated solution to the assaults.

Palestinian fighters in Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh Tuesday fought off an assault by Amal militiamen, a Palestinian spokesman said.

The spokesman said Amal and army forces pounded the two camps since early morning and were massing armour for another assault on the Palestinians' last strongholds in Beirut.

After clashes eased Tuesday at Shatila, Red Cross ambulances made their first entry into nearby Sabra camp since the siege began May 19. Dynamiting and point-blank tank and rocket fire have reduced the camp, which fell to Amal last week, to rubble.

Foreign aid workers said the bodies of many of those killed in the fighting were buried under the debris. Security sources say over 530 have been killed and 2,000 wounded at the camps.

The Red Cross has moved 93 wounded from Bourj Al Barajneh but is unable to enter Shatila, where U.N. officials estimate some 700 people are trapped.

An official of the national salvation front, a Damascus-based coalition of Palestinian groups, said seven people had died of a disease like cholera in Shatila in the past two days, bringing the camp's reported toll of disease-related deaths to 17.

Journalists are barred from Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh. Red Cross and militia representatives spent Monday trying to negotiate security guarantees to allow ambulances to enter, but the talks broke up in disagreement.

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblat, whose militia protects Palestinian refugees who have left the camps, held talks in Damascus Tuesday with Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese officials ways of ending the battle.

Political sources say the main stumbling block to a ceasefire remained the issue of disarming the Palestinians. The Palestinians reject Amal demands that they surrender their arms and accuse Amal of killing Palestinians in cold blood. Amal and the army deny the charge.

Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal Movement, called for an end to what he described as "this dirty war" between his men and the Palestinians but insisted the Palestinian camps should be placed under direct Lebanese control.

"What is wanted is that this dirty war should end," he said. "But it should end on the basis that Lebanon has sovereignty, that Palestinian security is Lebanese security and there is no difference between Palestinians and Lebanese on Lebanese territory," the 46-year-old lawyer told Reuters in an interview.

Syrian efforts to mediate a solution to the battle have stumbled

over Amal's demand that the camps be disarmed.

"No one can convince me that the weapons in the camps in Beirut are there to fight Israel — never," Mr. Berri said.

Palestinian officials say the arms are for self-defence and will be surrendered if all Lebanese militias disarm, but the Amal leader, who is also justice minister, hinted that this was a distant prospect.

"When agreement is reached on a just legal authority, all sides will hand in their weapons," he said. Referring to shelling of nearby Shi'ite strongholds by Palestinians in PSP-held hills above Beirut, Mr. Berri warned that the failure of his PSP militia allies to stop the bombardments would have "very serious repercussions which we are now trying to avert."

Mr. Berri said little concrete had emerged from last week's talks between President Amin Gemayel and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on trying to resolve the Lebanese crisis, despite what he termed the "optimistic atmosphere" in Damascus.

Apart from Tuesday's reopening of a main road linking mostly Muslim- and Christian-dominated sectors of Beirut after a five-week closure, "there is nothing tangible," he said.

He made no comment on reports that Mr. Gemayel had asked for Syrian troops to play a greater security role to allow action on long-stalled political reforms to give Muslims more power.

The "green line" was reopened Tuesday after being closed for five weeks by sectarian fighting, then closed again after only 30 minutes when gunmen on both sides opened up, police said.

"It's closed. No one can cross. There's a lot of firing," said one security official.

(Continued on page 3)

U.S. gives names of 7 'possible Palestinian negotiators' to Israel

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The United States has proposed a list of seven Palestinians it wants Israel to consider as potential negotiators in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to peace talks, a government official was quoted as saying Tuesday.

The names were mentioned unofficially in talks three weeks ago during a visit by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres was not asked to respond immediately, said the official who spoke to the Associated Press on condition he was not named. The official said the Labour-Likud coalition cabinet of Mr. Peres has not discussed the names.

The list included Sheikh Abdul

Hamid Al Saeh, speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC), and three prominent Palestinian leaders from the West Bank — Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, former Gaza Mayor Rashad Al Shawwa and Hikmat Al Masri, a leading businessman from Nablus and former speaker of the Jordanian parliament.

Israel has said it will not negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) or anyone who advocates the Jewish states "destruction," Israeli leaders, including Likud chief and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, have said they consider the PNC, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, as part of the PLO and ruled out talks with council members, contending that the PLO Charter advocates Israel's destruction.

A proposal by Mr. Shultz in a press conference last Friday night that PNC members could be included in the joint delegation has split members of the Israeli cabinet. But Mr. Peres has not taken a clear stand. He said in a speech Monday night: "We will search their pockets (to make sure) they don't have pistols. They can come with any idea they like and suggest it, but peacefully and honestly."

Mr. Freij and Mr. Shawwa, who are currently in Europe on private visits, have said in the past they

(Continued on page 2)

Arabs hoist Palestinian flag in Jerusalem

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab citizens in occupied Jerusalem Tuesday raised the Palestinian flag in Saladin Street and pelted Israeli military vehicles with stones in other parts of the city.

Reports reaching here said the stone throwing was meant as a protest against the shelling of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. According to the reports, several demonstrations were held in the West Bank to protest against Lebanese militia attacks on Palestinian refugee camps.

In another development, an incendiary bomb was thrown at an Israeli military vehicle near a Jewish settlement in the northern sector of the occupied Arab West Bank, an Israeli spokesman said that the bomb did not explode and caused no damage.

An Israeli spokesman meanwhile said an explosive device was discovered and defused in the occupied Gaza Strip. He said the device had been left inside a car which was parked in front of the Gaza military governor's house. Following the discovery, a search campaign began and several Arab citizens were detained.

Iraqi planes raid Iranian army camp

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Tuesday its warplanes struck in three waves at an Iranian army camp in the southern border town of Hamid 20 kilometres from the Iraqi border.

A military spokesman said 22 aircraft began attacks at 8:00 a.m. (0400 GMT) and "inflicted comprehensive destruction on the enemy's equipment and weapons."

He said all planes returned to base safely, leaving columns of smoke at the camp.

Iraq said Monday it had completely destroyed a military camp at Khaneh in mountainous north-west Iran, and Iran reported two air raids within 24 hours on Tehran.

The Iranian news agency IRNA, received in London, said Tuesday six people were wounded in Monday's attacks on the Iranian capital.

The commander of the Iranian air force disclosed Tuesday that Iran has stationed surface-to-air missiles around Tehran to counter Iraqi air attacks on the city. IRNA quoted the commander, Colonel Hushang Seddiq, as say-

ing that it was a SAM that Iran claimed had hit a raiding Iraqi jet over Tehran late Monday night.

The agency said Col. Seddiq reported to President Ali Khamenei the completion of a SAM missile defense grid around Tehran. The type of the SAM and their source were not mentioned.

Iraq said its warplanes also attacked Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island Monday for the second time in five days as well as a multi-billion dollar petrochemical complex in Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf.

Iraqi spokesmen have stressed repeatedly that attacks on strategic targets and on Tehran will be maintained until Iran agrees to discuss ending the war which began in September 1980.

Oil industry sources in Paris said meanwhile France's two state-controlled oil companies have agreed with Iraq to extend an 80,000 barrel per day supply contract for six months until the end of the year.

Iran signals change of tactics in "tanker war"; two sentences for trying to smuggle arms into Iran, page 2



A boy fills a policeman's hat with spent shell cases that litter Beirut's "museum crossing" Tuesday shortly before the gateway between Beirut's mainly Muslim west and predominantly Christian eastern sectors was reopened briefly after five weeks (AP wirephoto)

Anniversary of 1967 war falls today

AMMAN — Today marks the 18th anniversary of the 1967 Middle East war when Israel launched a new military offensive against three Arab countries and occupied large parts of Arab land.

On June 5, 1967, Israel began the war against Jordan, Syria and Egypt. The aggression resulted in the occupation of the West Bank of Jordan, the Gaza Strip, the Shal Desert and the Syrian Golan Heights in implementation of the Jewish state's expansionist plans which started by the beginning of the century, but saw light in the 40s.

The anniversary of the Israeli aggression comes at a time when the Arab Nation is drowned in difference in the absence of solidarity and a unified national stand to counteract aggressions.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, issued a statement Tuesday condemning the aggressive assaults carried out by the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal movement against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Petra said the assaults coincide with the anniversary of the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. "Since its occupation of the Arab lands, Israel has spared no effort in employing all means to evict their indigenous population by force and oppression," Petra said.

"To achieve this goal, Israel has followed different methods, including confiscation of land, cultivated as well as residential, and imposing heavy taxes on Arab farmers who are in no way capable of paying them."

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. government is more inclined to provide fresh aid to Jordan because of King Hussein's recent intense involvement in reviving the Middle East peace process, Senator Richard Lugar said Monday.

The Indiana Republican, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters one idea under discussion is to make mobile the stationary Hawk surface-to-air missiles Jordan already possesses.

"There is a serious disposition on the part of our government to help him and that might include

Cabinet reaffirms support of King's efforts for peace

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, who briefed the cabinet Monday on the outcome of His Majesty King Hussein's visit to the U.S. and talks in Washington with President Ronald Reagan and senior administration officials, Tuesday sent a cable to the King in London conveying to him the cabinet's full support for his efforts for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem.

In his cable, Mr. Rifai said the cabinet was proud of the King's "genuine national stand that reaffirms the nations rights... (and) ascertaining the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian stand."

Following is the full text of the cable:

"During a special session held

on Monday evening the cabinet was briefed in detail on the implications, the efforts and the fruitful outcome of Your Majesty's visit to the U.S. and the accompanying delegation's visit to the United States of America.

"The cabinet was also briefed on Your Majesty's firm and courageous national stands that were adopted during the talks with American administration officials concerning the Palestinian cause and Jordanian-American bilateral relations.

"The cabinet, deeply proud of Your Majesty's genuine national stand that reaffirms the nation's rights and your honourable and

(Continued on page 3)

U.N. centre proposes talks on housing for Palestinians

By Lima Nabil
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) Committee has requested U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to call for an international symposium to look into prospects for implementing a housing programme for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, according to Mr. Ali Shabou, director of the U.N. Centre for Human Settlements regional office in Amman.

He said such a housing programme would be implemented in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and specialised U.N. agencies.

Mr. Shabou expects that such a symposium will be held early next year after the idea has been approved by the U.N. General Assembly before the end of 1985.

According to Mr. Shabou, the U.N. committee, which ended a meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, on May 8, endorsed nearly 20 resolutions and recommendations on giving priorities to research and training in providing houses and shelters for the needy.

Mr. Shabou said the committee discussed at the Jamaica meeting the subject of giving shelter to homeless people in the light of a

So far, he said, the following countries gave their approval to such a meeting: Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Kuwait, Mauritania, Tunisia, Morocco, North Yemen, Sudan and Djibouti in addition to the PLO.

Mr. Arafat paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's national stands which, he said, "expresses Jordan's pan-Arab commitments."

When U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz came to Jordan last month he tried to exert pressure on the Jordanian government to bypass the PLO, but King Hussein informed him of Jordan's total commitment to the Jordanian-PLO agreement signed in Amman on Feb. 11, and stressed the importance of the PLO's full representation in any peace-making process, Mr. Arafat said.

Mr. Arafat also paid tribute to King Hussein's hosting of the 17th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Amman.

He described the current siege laid around Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon as "part of a conspiracy designed to partition the country into cantons" and said the PLO refused to help in the implementation of this plot when it was offered a "substitute Palestine state in southern Lebanon."

Mr. Arafat said that the Jordanian-Palestinian accord of Feb. 11 dates as far back as 1974 when the Arab countries decided at the Rabat summit that the PLO should serve as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. At that time Jordan and the PLO agreed on setting up a confederation, grouping Jordan and Palestine, and on means of bolstering Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the PLO leader said.

He said that the PNC meetings in Algiers and Amman reaffirmed these decisions and this orientation.

(Continued on page 3)

U.S. considering fresh aid to Jordan

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The Indiana Republican, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters one idea under discussion is to make mobile the stationary Hawk surface-to-air missiles Jordan already possesses.

"There is a serious disposition on the part of our government to help him and that might include

economic and military assistance," said Mr. Lugar, who just returned from a week-long trip to Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.

He noted King Hussein's recent initiative, including talks with U.S. officials last week in Washington, put Jordan at risk and said "at minimum we could enhance the defensive capability of Jordan."

Asked if he could support mobile Hawks for Jordan, Mr. Lugar said: "I suspect I would. I'm moving in that direction." But he added he would reserve final judgment until he saw what other peace talk progress was made.

Mr. Lugar said there is clearly a momentum for peace in the Middle East that did not exist six months ago and that Jordan "is for very rapid movement."

An aide said Mr. Lugar had not met with Yasser Arafat or any other representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on his trip as some Middle East news organisations had reported. "It was disinformation," the aide said of the report.

Mr. Lugar said that while the Israeli cabinet clearly remains divided on the issue of peace talks,

(Continued on page 3)

Papandreou wins new mandate

ATHENS (R) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, re-elected on Sunday, promised Tuesday to concentrate on the Greek economy for the immediate future after President Christos Sarizetakis gave him a new mandate to form a government.

The Socialist leader, who presented Mr. Sarizetakis with the resignation of his old government, added that he would keep the sensitive defence portfolio, which he has held since 1981.

Mr. Papandreou said 10 or so ministers would be sworn in Wednesday to serve until parliament voted in July on a change in the cabinet structure to make it smaller and more efficient. The old government had 52 ministers and under-secretaries.

Conservative opposition leader

Constantine Mitsotakis, defeated in the election, said great dangers lay ahead in economic and foreign policy and the Socialists might not stay in office long.

In a change of position, Mr. Mitsotakis said his party would no longer question the legality of Mr. Sarizetakis, whose appointment as head of state by parliament in March prompted a political crisis that culminated in the elections.

Mr. Mitsotakis, who had accused Mr. Papandreou of using invalid procedures to elect Mr. Sarizetakis, said the Greek people had in effect pronounced their verdict on the issue by voting Socialist and "for us the issue no longer exists."

Mr. Papandreou said the temporary government would not pass any new legislation and "the

immediate goals of this administration will be measures for stability in the economic sector."

He said the new government would not have time for any grand development projects, adding: "We have to follow the economy step by step."

Mr. Mitsotakis, who advocates boosting private enterprise and a softer line towards Turkey, said there were "great dangers on the horizon."

He repeated a statement made immediately after the election that "the economy is on the edge of an abyss."

The government Tuesday alleged that a Turkish jet had flown too close to a Greek civilian plane in the Aegean and said it would protest to Ankara over the incident.

PLO pursues contacts for urgent Arab meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Tuesday continued its efforts to convene an urgent ministerial level meeting of the Arab League Council to debate the situation in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut which have been the target of attacks by Lebanese militiamen supported by elements of the army for the past 17 days.

Nabil Amr, a close aide to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, told the Jordan Times that Mr. Arafat was in touch with Arab leaders urging them to agree to convene the meeting.

Mr. Amr said Mr. Arafat was also closely following up developments in Beirut's Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps and other Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Militiamen of the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal movement and elements of the Sixth Brigade launched assaults on the camps May 18 and at least 530 people have been killed and over 2,200 wounded in the fighting since then when the residents of the camps fiercely resisted the assaults.

On Monday, Mr. Arafat said a total of 12 Arab countries have given their approval for attending the called for urgent Arab League meeting.

Speaking at a meeting with representatives of Palestinian camps and youth centres in Jordan, Mr. Arafat said the number of Arab countries approving the meeting gives the Arab League the required quorum to hold it. He said Arab countries voiced their approval following telephone contacts he made with their leaders from his residence in Amman.

So far, he said, the following countries gave their approval to such a meeting: Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Kuwait, Mauritania, Tunisia, Morocco, North Yemen, Sudan and Djibouti in addition to the PLO.

Mr. Arafat paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's national stands which, he said, "expresses Jordan's pan-Arab commitments."

When U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz came to Jordan last month he tried to exert pressure on the Jordanian government to bypass the PLO, but King Hussein informed him of Jordan's total commitment to the Jordanian-PLO agreement signed in Amman on Feb. 11, and stressed the importance of the PLO's full representation in any peace-making process, Mr. Arafat said.

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(Continued on page 3)

ALWAHA STORES
OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Gandhi to lobby for Palestinians in U.S.

CAIRO (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who visits Egypt Wednesday on his way to Washington, will lobby for the Palestinian cause in the United States, India's ambassador says.

On the Arab-Israeli dispute, Mr. Gandhi "will do what everyone else is trying to do in Washington — get a greater response to Palestinian aspirations," Ambassador Alfred Gonsalves told Reuters.

Egyptian officials hope his Cairo talks will strengthen his hand as a campaigner for the Arab cause.

President Hosni Mubarak is in close touch with King Hussein, who had talks with President Reagan last week on Middle East peace prospects.

Apart from the Middle East, Mr. Gonsalves said the Gulf war and industrial and agricultural cooperation would be topics for Mr. Gandhi's talks with Mr. Mubarak on the first visit to Egypt by an Indian prime minister for 15 years.

Heavy security has been laid on for Mr. Gandhi following threats from Sikh militants.

Mr. Gandhi, chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, arrives here Wednesday and leaves on Thursday for Paris. He is also due to visit Algiers before going to Washington.

Some diplomats said the Indian leader might discuss cooperation in weapons manufacture with Egypt. But Egypt's Ambassador to New Delhi Amr Moussa, now in Cairo, declined to confirm this and said it was a sensitive issue.

Agriculture is one area ripe for cooperation. Mr. Moussa said a joint commission would meet soon to discuss industrial and agricultural projects.

Egypt, self-sufficient in food a decade ago, now has to import about half of its 48 million people eat. It envies India its "agricultural revolution" of the past 20 years which has made it a grain exporter.

Mr. Gonsalves said: "We feed 700 million people and still have a

surplus of 15 million tonnes of grain. We can tell Egypt how we have done it. We must exchange experiences."

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi praised a Jordanian-Palestinian accord on a joint approach to Middle East peace moves and said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should represent the Palestinians, the Cairo daily Al Akhbar reported Tuesday.

In an interview in New Delhi, Mr. Gandhi described the February 11 agreement between King Hussein and PLO leader Yasser Arafat and a subsequent call by Mr. Mubarak for a dialogue between the U.S. and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as "very good developments."

He said India's view "has always been that the PLO is the genuine representative of the Palestinian people and ... should represent them."

In reply to a question on the present position of non-alignment, Mr. Gandhi said the movement had not weakened and its members had exerted efforts to end the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran.

U.S. manufacturer pleads innocent in Krytron exporting case

LOS ANGELES (AP) — An electronics manufacturer has pleaded innocent to violating the arms control act by exporting to Israel devices that can be used as nuclear bomb triggers.

Richard Kelly Smyth, 55, is accused of illegally exporting 800 devices called Krytrons. The electronic timing devices also are used in photocopyers and strobe lights.

Israel said it has used Krytrons for non-nuclear purposes and has agreed to return to U.S. custody the Krytrons remaining in stock.

Federal Judge Pamela Ann Rymer ordered Smyth to appear at another hearing in a week and said she would set a trial date then.

Smyth was silent in court except to enter his plea.

Smyth is charged with 15 violations of export law, and 15 counts of making false statements on government export forms.

The maximum penalty on each export charge is two years in prison and a \$100,000 fine. The false statement charges carry maximum penalties of a \$10,000 fine on each count. The indictment, returned May 16, alleges that from January 1980 through mid-December 1982, Smyth sent the Krytrons to Israel without obtaining the required export license or written approval from the U.S. State Department.

Smyth, who has not denied selling the Krytrons, said they were shipped to the Heli Corp. of Tel-Aviv, a private company operated by Israeli businessman Arnan Milchan, who has disavowed any knowledge of the nuclear uses of Krytrons and has not been charged.

London police find bomb in front of Syrian mission

LONDON (AP) — Police early Tuesday carried out what they called a "controlled explosion" to render harmless a bomb found in the street outside the Syrian embassy in West London, Scotland Yard reported.

"This controlled explosion confirmed that the package was an explosive device but did not detonate it," said a Scotland Yard press officer who in accordance with British practice declined to be identified.

In order not to give away details to bombers, police never say exactly how a controlled explosion is carried out. But the task is believed to involve placing a small amount of explosive in the bomb's circuitry sufficient either to destroy the detonator or sever the circuit without setting off the main charge.

The press officer said the bomb had been left in a brown travelling bag outside the embassy in Belgrave Square in the heart of London's diplomatic quarter.

He said the police alert started when a small explosion occurred in the area late Monday night.

Officers searching the area after the explosion discovered the bomb outside the embassy.

Police sealed off the area and officers from two Scotland Yard specialist units, the anti-terrorist squad and the diplomatic patrol group, were called to the scene.

There was no indication who was responsible for planting the bomb. London has been a scene of feuding between rival Arab factions for the last several years, with numerous bombings and other attacks.

Mr. Peres told an audience of 1,000 at Hebrew University that he opposed plans for the United States to hold preliminary talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before negotiations begin.

He appealed to King Hussein to make peace directly with Israel and to PLO leaders to renounce violence. "Either you want dialogue, talks, negotiations, or killing and hate... make up your minds. You can't have it both ways," he said.

Mr. Peres said his coalition government is "ready to consider any proposal put on the table by a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation."

It was the prime minister's first public reaction to a message he received over the weekend from Mr. Shultz indicating that Jordan was ready for Middle East peace talks.

"If the King and the Palestinians want peace, let's come straight ahead in direct negotiation, put all the issues on the table, negotiate, solve it and make peace," he said.

However, Mr. Peres also reaffirmed Israel's rejection of Jordan's proposal that negotiations lead to an international conference.

"We believe that an international conference without any direct discussion... would not serve a purpose," he said.

Israel opposes the idea of an international conference because it would involve the Soviet Union, which has severed diplomatic ties with the Jewish state, Mr. Peres said.

The prime minister also said Israel does not approve of American plans to hold preliminary talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before negotiations begin.

Israel fears the Arab delegation might win U.S. support for a tough bargaining position.

Mr. Peres suggested that King Hussein "nominate a delegation of Jordanians... and if the Palestinians agree, a joint delegation of Jordan and the Palestinians."

He did not mention the issue of PNC delegates, but repeated Israel's refusal to negotiate with any members of the PLO on grounds it is a "terrorist group out to destroy Israel."

In Washington meanwhile, Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he saw no real progress toward peace in statements by King Hussein last week and feared a weakening of the U.S. stand on not talking to the PLO.

He also said Israel was prepared to send its troops back across the Lebanese border temporarily if subjected to renewed attacks.

In toughly worded remarks at the National Press Club, he appeared to rule out Israeli talks with members of the PNC as well as with the PLO itself.

He also strongly opposed both an international conference with Soviet or Syrian participation and U.S. talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation unless they were clearly a first stage leading to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

"I must admit that I am concerned about signs here of readiness to talk to a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which does not exclude totally the members of the PLO," he said.

Asked if this opposition extended to the PNC, Mr. Rabin said PLO leader Yasser Arafat had been quoted as saying council members were also part of the PLO.

"I believe that Arafat knows better than anybody else who are the members of the PLO... and if he says they (the council) are members of the PLO I don't believe I can question his statement," Mr. Rabin said.

He said U.S. officials told him Washington had not dropped its policy of opposing a Middle East peace conference including the Soviet Union.

But he said there was talk of some sort of international "umbrella" for Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Of proposals for Syrian participation in any such meeting, he said: "If somebody wants to undermine any hope for peace, this is the best formula for doing it... I don't see any sign that Syria is ready to think even about peace."

On all these points, Mr. Rabin said he did not see anything in statements by King Hussein after talks with President Reagan last week that would make the peace process meaningful.

He said the crux of the problem for Jordan was "are they ready to make peace with Israel? If so, let us negotiate."

On a related subject, Mr. Rabin warned that if Israel is subject to renewed attacks from Lebanon, it is ready to send its troops back across the border temporarily and "there will not be peace and tranquillity in southern Lebanon."

Jejjine becomes Lebanon's new flashpoint

BEIRUT (AP) — Opposition forces besieging the southern Falangist mountain stronghold of Jejjine defended by Israeli-backed militiamen are expected to force a showdown when Israeli troops complete their withdrawal, informed sources said Tuesday.

So far, all efforts by the Lebanese government and community leaders in Jejjine to get the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia to leave the town have failed.

Jejjine has become Lebanon's latest flashpoint because of its strategic position. The Israelis want to retain control, through the SLA, of the salient that puts up from their border into South Lebanon opening into the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley.

Opposition leaders want the Israeli-backed militia out to deny Israel a springboard for any future strikes into Lebanon.

"Once the Israelis withdraw completely from Lebanon in the next few days, the opposition forces will step up military pressure on the SLA," a well-informed source said. He spoke on condition he was not identified.

President Amin Gemayel and military commanders are trying to move the Lebanese army's 1st Brigade into Jejjine to avert sectarian bloodshed.

But the SLA's commander, retired Lebanese army Brig-Gen. Antoine Lahd, refuses to abandon the strategic stronghold or the high ground of Mt. Safi and Kfar Hounah that form a triangle overlooking Shi'ite Muslim villages in the Tefah region.

"We don't want Jejjine to become a battleground," said former Parliament Deputy Jean Aziz, one

of the town's political leaders. "But we don't have the means to do so."

Opposition forces have ringed Jejjine on three sides since early May after the Israelis pulled back to a buffer zone north of their border.

The town and surrounding villages have been swollen by some 40,000 Christian refugees who fled from opposition forces who swept them out of villages on the coastal plain last April.

Fighting has flared daily around Kfar Falous, west of Jejjine, for the last week with artillery and rocket barrages.

The 1,500-man SLA, a mainly Christian force, regularly shells Shi'ite Muslim villages in the Tefah region just south of Jejjine, fuelling sectarian hostility.

Druze leader Walid Junblat, whose tank-led fighters control the Barouk Mountains north of Jejjine, has said that he wants "free passage" through the SLA-held zone.

Jejjine is vital for the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia because it straddles the route between their Shuf Mountain stronghold east of Beirut with Druze communities in Hasbaya and Rashaya in south east Lebanon.

Shi'ite Amal militia leader Nabih Berri has vowed to retaliate against Jejjine if the SLA continues to shell his people's villages.

Jejjine has become a key sector in Israel's plans. The corridor running south from the town to Marjayoun, the SLA's headquarters, links with Israel's so-called "security belt" running from the Mediterranean to the slopes of Mt.

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HERMON IN THE EAST. "We expect that Israel will try to thwart any role for the Lebanese army in Jejjine," the source commented.

The area near Jejjine was declared by Israel to be within its security belt.

"It could be two weeks or a month before Israel may order the SLA to withdraw, clearing the way for opposition forces to take over," the source added.

Beirut newspapers called Jejjine the "detonator" of the "time-bomb in South Lebanon."

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Two sentenced for trying to smuggle arms to Iran

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A judge who said he wanted to deter others from making money in the illegal arms trade sentenced a Portuguese man to a year and a day in prison Monday for trying to ship U.S. Hawk anti-aircraft missile parts to Iran.

"I think the court has to send a message to other people who might be tempted by the easy profits of this kind of thing that there's a penalty attached," U.S. District Judge Harry Hupp said as he sentenced Moises Broder.

Broder, who will be 58 on Friday, also was fined \$50,000 for his role in the scheme. Judge Hupp ordered one year's probation and a \$10,000 fine for Carlos Ribeiro, 45, a second Portuguese man involved in the plot to send \$619,300 worth of Hawk missile parts to Iran.

Ribeiro, Broder and Eduardo Ojeda, 54, also of Portugal, were arrested on Jan. 9 at Los Angeles International Airport at the conclusion of a government operation set up to catch illegal overseas arms dealers.

No hometowns for the Portuguese men was available.

The three men pleaded guilty last month to one charge each of attempting to illegally export the anti-aircraft missile parts to Iran.

According to the indictment, the defendants told undercover agents just before their arrest they could also procure F-4 and F-5 military jet parts.

"We have an individual here who may not be politically motivated, but he is motivated by greed," assistant U.S. Attorney William Fahey said of Broder.

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U.S. gives names of 'negotiators'

(Continued from page 1)

were willing to serve in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if chosen. The AP quoted Mr. Masri as saying Tuesday that he had not been approached to be part of any negotiating delegation.

The Israeli official quoted by the AP did not name the remaining people on the list, but previously published reports have speculated that they include Palestinian professors Edward Sa'ad of Columbia University and Hisham Sharabi of Georgetown University.

Israel Radio reported on Monday night that U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis had given Mr. Peres a list of the proposed Palestinian delegates during a recent meeting.

A U.S. official who was present at the last meeting between Mr. Peres and Mr. Lewis denied the premier any list of potential delegates.

But the official said that various names which had previously been "floated" by Palestinian officials were discussed during the meeting.

A member of the PLO Executive Committee, however, told the Associated Press in Cairo that "as of this moment" the organization had submitted no list of names for the joint delegation "officially or unofficially."

"Such a delegation will be formed only by the Executive Committee," Jamal Al Sourani said.

"Its members can be from the PNC or outside the PNC, whatever the Executive Committee decides."

Mr. Peres told an audience of 1,000 at Hebrew University that he opposed plans for the United States to hold preliminary talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before negotiations begin.

He appealed to King Hussein to make peace directly with Israel and to PLO leaders to renounce violence. "Either you want dialogue, talks, negotiations, or killing and hate... make up your minds. You can't have it both ways," he said.

Mr. Peres said his coalition government is "ready to consider any proposal

NEWS IN BRIEF

Engineer dies in road accident

AMMAN (Petra) — An accident on the Qasr Al Kharranah-Azraq road Tuesday killed one engineer employed by the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) and injured two of his colleagues, according to an official statement. The statement said that the vehicle overturned while on its way to Hamzeh oil field in Azraq, killing Bashir Al Masri and injuring Fawzi Amireh, and Ibrahim Al Rawabdeh.

Rifai requests support for sports teams

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai has instructed all government departments and official institutions to take proper measures to facilitate the participation of national sports teams in Arab, Asian, international and Olympic competitions and events. In a circular to various government departments, the prime minister said that measures should be taken to ensure that participating teams would not have their livelihoods or studies affected.

Nsour meets ZDC delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour Tuesday promised to make contacts with the Italian embassy to follow up on Italian aid to the Zarqa Development Corporation (ZDC). The minister was speaking during a meeting with a ZDC delegation which briefed him on programmes to be carried out to develop Zarqa, including the establishment of a sports city on a 200-dunum plot of land west of the city.

Court sentences embezzler to 15 months

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Ibrahim Abdul Wahed to 15 months in jail for embezzling public funds by forging official documents. The military governor general Tuesday endorsed the sentence.

Joint committee to convene in Tunis

TUNIS (Petra) — The Jordanian-Tunisian joint committee is expected to convene its third meeting on September 7 in Tunis to discuss new fields of bilateral cooperation in trade and economy fields and also to assess existing ties between the two countries.

Joint committee prepares for talks on occupied territories

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories will hold a meeting here in the coming week to discuss a number of issues pertaining to the conditions of the Arab population under Israeli rule with particular attention to the health situation there.

The committee faces which impedes the implementation of its programmes. Also to be discussed are topics connected with Israel's determination to close down the Hospice Hospital in Arab Jerusalem and the condition of property owned by Islamic Wakf in Jerusalem.

The joint committee is expected to discuss issues connected with housing and industrial schemes and loans offered to the Arab population and also the issue of marketing their agricultural crops to help bolster the Arab people's steadfastness.

Apart from the interior minister, the Jordanian side includes Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an and Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat. The Palestinian side, to be led by Mohammad Mithem, director of the Occupied Territories Affairs Department, includes Khalil Al Wazir, deputy commander of the Palestine forces, Abdul Razzak Al Yahya and Abdul Rahim Ahmad who are both members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee.

Cabinet reaffirms support

(Continued from page 1)
dignified stand in ascertaining the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian position, has entrusted me to convey to Your Gracious Majesty the cabinet's deepest thanks, appreciation and loyalty for your Arab Hashemite, genuine, wise, inspiring leadership and assuring Your Majesty that we will always be your faithful, loyal soldiers under your ever-high banner.

"Your Majesty, please accept our strongest loyalty and faith." During Monday's cabinet session, Mr. Rifai also briefed the ministers on the outcome of Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri's visit late last month to the Soviet Union and talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Mr. Masri, who was part of an Arab League team seeking an active Soviet role in efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war, met Mr. Gromyko separately and also delivered him a message from King Hussein to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Amal keeps up assaults

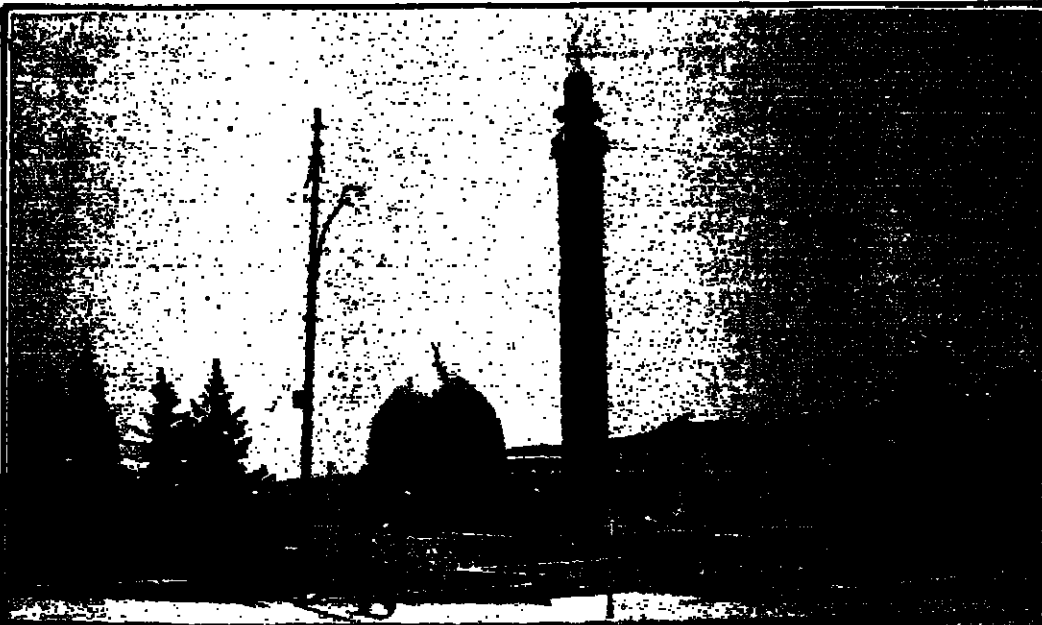
(Continued from page 1)
The mid-city museum crossing was proclaimed open in the afternoon after bulldozers pushed aside earthen barricades thrown up by rival gunmen during the latest spasm of violence in Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war.

But few travellers, wary of snipers who have shot at anything that moved for weeks, risked the journey between east and west Beirut.

Thirty minutes after the crossing was opened, Lebanese army soldiers guarding both ends of the 400-metre-long crossing, threw barbed wire into the middle of the road as machine gun bursts hit the road.

Only hours before, militiamen sent shells crashing into the area in a heavy overnight exchange. A girl was killed and eight people wounded, state-owned Beirut Radio said.

Under the ceasefire, army and militia officials supervised bulldozers east and west of the crossing but there was no attempt to open five others blocked by rival militias.



WHERE PEOPLE MEET: University of Jordan Mosque attracts hundreds of Muslims for the Ramadan 'Isha (after Ifar) prayers. The dark green minaret and dome make a spectacular scene for travellers on the Amman-Salt road (Petra photo)

Delegation leaves for ILO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) meetings in Geneva will follow up on the implementation of the ILO's resolutions on Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories. Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan said here Tuesday.

Speaking before he left for Geneva at the head of the Jordanian delegation, the minister said that the ILO in 1974 and 1980 issued two resolutions condemning Israel's arbitrary measures against Arab labourers, its violations of human liberties and trade union's rights, and Israeli settlement policies.

The Jordanian delegation, he said, will also bring to the attention of the ILO's 71st conference, a report prepared by an ILO fact-finding mission which investigated Israel's illegal and inhuman practices in the occupied territories.

The ILO had earlier decided to separate Israel from the Asian

group and to join it with the European regional group and the Jordanian delegation will demand that this resolution be implemented, the minister said.

Iran-Iraq war

He said that Jordan will submit to the conference a draft Arab resolution dealing with the adverse and dangerous economic and social effects on the Middle East region due to the continuing Iran-Iraq war and calling for an end to the conflict in line with a resolution passed by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) meeting last March in Baghdad.

Jordan will also support the nomination of Tunisia's delegate for the conference's chairmanship for this year, the minister added.

Mr. Haj Hassan said that the Jordanian delegation will also take part in meetings of Arab labour ministers before the start of the ILO conference in order to coordinate Arab stands vis-a-vis issues submitted for discussion.

The team will also take part in a cultural and informational international festival in solidarity with the Palestinian people, one which is held annually held in Geneva during the conference.

The festival is designed to mobilise more support and backing for the Palestinians and their just struggle to regain their rights and establish their state on Palestinian soil under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the minister said.

On the agenda of the three-week conference, is a report on the ILO's activities in 1984 and issues connected with the implementation of agreements and recommendations, as well as those of previous ILO conferences, and the subject of achieving equality between men and women in employment.

The Jordanian delegation includes representatives from the Ministry of Labour, the Jordanian Trade Unions, and representatives of Jordanian workers and employers.

NRA to focus on oil, gas prospecting in forthcoming five-year plan

AMMAN (Petra) — Oil prospecting will be a focus for projects included in the coming five-year (1986-90) plan to be implemented by the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) in Jordan, according to a statement issued here Tuesday summing up the authority's programmes over the coming five years.

It said that in the process of prospecting for oil and gas, an additional 35 wells will be drilled in the Hamzeh field and also in the Jordan Valley, the Dead Sea and Azraq regions.

Along with the drilling operations, NRA teams will conduct geophysical and chemical studies on rocks in various regions and

will conduct seismic surveys in the process of searching for oil, the statement said. It added that 300 to 500 new jobs will be created within the coming plan and all will be related to the oil prospecting operations. At the same time, it said, work will continue to develop the Hamzeh oil field.

The statement said that the NRA will carry out a study on oil shale and will search for other minerals. Initial studies prove that Jordan possesses huge deposits of oil-shale estimated at 2,000 million tonnes and which could be refined to produce oil and gas, it said.

In the new five-year plan, the NRA will build a plant to distill 50,000 barrels a day of oil extracted from shale, on an experimental basis, the statement said. If these initial experiments and a detailed feasibility study prove to be successful, then the NRA will implement the next stage which entails building a production unit capable of distilling 5,000 barrels a day, the statement said.

It said the NRA will, during the coming five years, prospect for underground thermal power and in this respect two wells will be drilled to a depth of 1,500 metres each. The statement said if the experiments prove to be fruitful then the NRA will conduct a feasibility study on the exploitation of this form of energy.

The Jordanian family was living in the upper-middle-class Fletcher Hills neighbourhood of El Cajon in California, a suburban community of 80,000 people about 32 kilometres east of downtown San Diego.

Each of the five victims had been shot several times while Naddi's three-year-old son, Nabil and five-year-old daughter Kathy played outside the house, a police source told Reuters.

Ministry ready to install car telephones, Hussein says

Vehicle communication system awaits cabinet approval

By Nasser Judeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Ministry of Communications is ready to install telephones in cars and could start installations immediately after the cabinet takes a decision on the issue, Minister of Communications Mohyeddin Al Hussein has said.



Mohyeddin Al Hussein

In an interview with the Jordan Times Mr. Hussein said: "It will only be a matter of days before installation begins." Once the ministry begins installing car telephones, the Ministry of Communications workshop will handle a maximum of 10 cars daily, he added. "There will be no long waiting lists or other forms of bureaucratic hurdles. Installation will take place on a first come first served basis", the minister said.

The procedure for acquiring a new car telephone begins with filling out an application form at the offices of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC). The first payment is JD 2950 which consists of JD 1,500 for the initial fee, JD

700 for equipment and the insurance fee and JD 750 for the annual subscription fee. The first two payments are one-time payments and the last is the annual sum to be paid to the TCC. Local telephone calls will cost 10 fils each and the rates for international calls will apply to ordinary and car telephones alike, he explained.

The minister pointed out that "expensive as this may seem, it is considerably cheaper than the cost of car telephones in some neighbouring countries, not to mention the high costs of the entire set-up." In Saudi Arabia, for example, a car telephone costs as

much as JD 6,000.

Mr. Al Hussein clarified that the range of these telephones will be approximately 30 kilometres. "It might not be thirty exactly", the minister said. "It all depends on the location of the caller, but generally speaking it will be in the whereabouts of 25 to 30 kilometres." The minister concluded that car telephones can be used like any other telephone and that there will be no restrictions on their use.

Bodies of California murder victims to be flown to Amman for burial

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The bodies of five Jordanian victims who were shot dead in California on Sunday are expected to reach Amman Saturday for funeral procedures, while the assailant is being held under arrest by California police, a relative of the victims said here Tuesday.

The murderer, Tufic (Tom) Badhi Naddi, 44, believed to be Lebanese and married to a Jordanian, is being held without bail on five counts of murder for killing his wife and four members of her family.

The Jordanian family was living in the upper-middle-class Fletcher Hills neighbourhood of El Cajon in California, a suburban community of 80,000 people about 32 kilometres east of downtown San Diego.

Each of the five victims had been shot several times while Naddi's three-year-old son, Nabil and five-year-old daughter Kathy played outside the house, a police source told Reuters.

Inside the house police found the bodies of Naddi's wife, Aida Sabbagh, her 73-year-old father Habib Sabbagh, her mother Lilian Sabbagh, 58, her cousin Michael Sabbagh, 38, and her brother-in-law Osama Mashini.

Ramifications of the murder have not yet been disclosed but it is believed by California police to

have been over domestic problems.

Naddi's 26-year-old wife had filed for divorce last Friday. Her father, a wealthy retired car dealer, had disapproved of the marriage and had apparently arranged for her to return to Jordan, according to agency dispatches.

One of the victims, Osama Mashini, was a prominent Jordanian actor who contributed to the Jordanian artistic movement playing leading roles in well-known local television series. Osama Mashini was born in Salt in 1951 and started his career in late

1960s. Osama, who is also the brother of a leading comedy actor Nabil Mashini, produced over 15 works for television and many others for radio. Mr. Mashini leaves a wife, a son and a daughter who are living in Salt.

In Amman Tuesday, several people holding the family name of Naddi announced in the local newspapers that they are not related to the murderer. Fudeil, Hanna (John), Zaki and Badhi Naddi said that the so-called Badhi Naddi is not a relative of theirs and that they did not know him or have connection with him.

CAEU to discuss U.S.-Israeli free trade zone, Arab industry

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will convene at ministerial level in Amman towards the end of this month to discuss the adverse effects of the projected U.S.-Israeli free trade zone and issues pertaining to Arab industrial integration.

This announcement was made at the end of a two-day meeting held at the CAEU headquarters during which deputy permanent Arab delegates held discussions on these issues. A statement issued after the meeting said that the projected U.S.-Israeli plan entails grave danger to Arab countries since it would link the Israeli and

the American economies, which in turn would encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab nation. The statement called on Arab organisations to prepare programmes and to take adequate measures to bolster pan-Arab ties in the face of the looming danger.

The statement underlined the importance of joint Arab economic planning and the need to supply the CAEU secretariat with data and information about such plans and joint development schemes. The statement also referred to the importance of coordination among Arab countries in industrial affairs.

PLO pursues contacts for talks

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Arafat also revealed that a Palestinian commando sea-operation in which 20 Palestinian fighters took part was successful.

A few days ago, Israel announced the discovery of two boats hidden on the Mediterranean shore and the bodies of several people in the water, and this announcement is another proof of the success of the operation in which only three fighters were killed and the rest have found their way into the occupied territories and are now carrying out resistance operations, Mr. Arafat said.

In fact, the PLO has "reasserted itself in the Middle East despite numerous attempts to ignore its role and status," Mr. Arafat said. Jordan has been instrumental in achieving this by announcing its determination to coordinate steps with the PLO, and rejecting the Camp David agreements despite enormous pressures exerted on it, he said. Also, the Arab people of Palestine under Israeli rule have turned down U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's suggestions that the role of the PLO be ignored in the process of solving the Middle East conflict, Mr. Arafat said.

He said the PLO and the Pal-

estinian people "would never accept any substitute for Palestine as a homeland where both the Palestine and the Arab Revolt flags will fly side by side."

In Kuwait, Salah Khalaf, a close aide to Mr. Arafat, said in an interview Tuesday he would visit Libya soon at the head of a high-level Palestinian team.

In a telephone interview from Tunis with the Kuwaiti paper Al Qabas, Mr. Khalaf, a senior member of Mr. Arafat's Fatah commando group, said contacts with Libya were "aimed at drawing a common strategy to face the situation in Lebanon."

He gave no date for the visit which would be the first to Tripoli by a senior Fatah official since Mr. Arafat fell out with Libya after the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Libya said this week Mr. Arafat was not to blame for fighting at Beirut refugee camps between Shi'ite Amal militiamen and Palestinians. It also invited Palestinian groups to move their bases to Tripoli.

A report in the Jordanian daily Al Ra'i said that a senior Libyan envoy was due in Amman Tuesday to meet Mr. Arafat to convey to the PLO leader the Libyan point of view on the Beirut situation.

U.N. centre proposes debate

(Continued from page 1)

report submitted to the committee's chairman outlining programmes carried out in 1984.

The committee proposed laying down an information strategy to advocate the cause of giving shelter to homeless people of the world in the coming year, Mr. Shabou added.

He said the committee discussed several programmes and projects which the UNCHS intends to carry out in 1986 and 1987 and endorsed a general budget for them.

Nearly 80 countries were represented at the Jamaica meeting in addition to 40 regional organisations and U.N. agencies. The main discussions centred on planning and managing human settlements and developing smaller towns.

Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, Sudan, the PLO and the Arab League were represented at the meetings. The next committee session, Mr. Shabou said, will be held in Istanbul in April 1986.

U.S. considers new aid

(Continued from page 1)

"there is clearly momentum" towards such talks.

Mr. Lugar said Jordanian officials pointed out during his visit that war planes based in Syria can be across the Jordanian border and over Amman in three minutes.

Jordan has been seeking advanced American fighters such as the F-16 or the F-20, improved Hawk anti-aircraft missiles and Stinger hand-held anti-aircraft weapons, the AP said.

The State Department said last week no decision has been made on sales of such weapons to Jordan.

Mr. Lugar said he does not think an international conference as proposed by Jordan is good proposal. He said it would mean participation by the Soviet Union which he said is "a spoiler in the process."

Meanwhile nearly 70 Senators were to introduce a resolution Tuesday urging no sale of advanced weapons to Jordan until Amman enters direct negotiations with Israel, according to an aide to Senator Edward Kennedy.

The aides said Monday night that the senators delayed introduction of the resolution at the request of Secretary of State George Shultz until after King Hussein's talks here last week.

Though nonbinding, the resolution would put a commanding majority of the 100-member Senate on record as opposing a Jordan arms sale until there are direct Middle East peace negotiations.

The New York Times reported in Tuesday editions that Mr. Shultz was an unscheduled visit to congressmen late Monday in an effort to argue against the measure.

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Wrong, senators

THE RESOLUTION by over 70 U.S. senators which was to be offered yesterday declaring that advanced military equipment should not be sold to Jordan until it enters direct negotiations with Israel adds to the Arabs' already intense disillusionment with American policy in the Middle East, especially with the U.S. Congress. Senators Edward Kennedy and John Heinz, co-sponsors of the resolution, may or may not know that their action will add to the new pressures that a country like ours feels in trying to find common ground between our national interests and constructive ties with the United States.

Certified foreign policy imbeciles in the U.S. Senate like Senators Kennedy and Heinz can say what they want about Jordan and the Middle East conflict in offering their resolution for vote by their colleagues. But they are dead wrong to think that such actions on their part can build for their country or its surrogate state in the area Israel the long-term security arrangements they say want.

With this in mind, we in the Arab World can only shake our heads in sorrow and conclude that American legislators are only interested in establishing a system where political imbecility is deeply ingrained in the American political structure which in the end would be of no use to propagating the cause of peace in the region or elsewhere.

This latest example in intellectual bankruptcy which members of the Senate are displaying can only obstruct the path of progress for peace in the Middle East. It is an insult to the positive and constructive efforts made by Jordan towards this end, and is certainly a harmful performance by those who contend that peace is their goal.

Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, has held out for a different line. So presumably has the Reagan administration itself done. But of what use would those two positions be, if not to educate the rest of American legislators on what is truly happening in the Middle East? The answer, unfortunately, does not lie with us.

ARABIC-PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: International forum required

KING HUSSEIN's visit to the United States and his talks with the Reagan administration on Middle East peace prospects have upset the Israeli government and caused a split between Labour and Likud parties which form the present coalition.

The negative reaction of the Likud, which does not approve of any talks with Jordanians and Palestinians might cause the downfall of the present government. The Likud is specifically upset by the news that the American administration might soon hold a dialogue with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to pave the way for talks on a settlement. Also Washington is reportedly conducting intensive contacts with its Western allies to try to hold some kind of peace negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations but aimed at implementing Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

We agree that the two Security Council resolutions should be implemented, but we oppose any idea of holding negotiations outside the framework of the proposed international conference because we do not want to face the same failure experienced in the bilateral Egyptian-Israeli or the Lebanese-Israeli agreements which were also sponsored by the United States.

We want the international conference to serve as an umbrella to solve all questions connected with the Middle East problem.

Al Dustour: Amal attacks continue

THE WAR against Palestinian refugees in Lebanon has entered its third week with no progress towards ending the aggression on the camps in sight. There are signs that the war is being expanded to include other than Beirut camps, extending south to the refugee camps in southern Lebanon and east to the Bekaa Valley.

Despite the world-wide condemnation of the Shi'ite Amal militia attacks on innocent refugees, and despite the isolation the Shi'ites now face as a result of their aggression, their leaders seem intent on carrying out the conspiracy to the end. But we also believe that this militia cannot continue with its plans and war activity unless it is backed politically, militarily and financially by a bigger force that continues to supply it with the means to continue its atrocities and its drive to end Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

The force standing behind Amal militia is acting in total disregard to the world and Arab public opinions and with determination to carry out a conspiracy that, they hope, would liquidate not only the people of Palestine but their cause and their struggle against the Israeli enemy.

This force is being encouraged to carry out its plan by the impulsive Arab attitude and the indifference displayed by Arabs towards the fate of their kinsmen.

Sawt Al Shaab: Friends Israel left behind

TUESDAY, JUNE 4 marks the third anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, that military adventure which left a trail of destruction and caused so much sufferings to the Arab people in Lebanon and the Palestinian refugees living there.

As Israel announced its final withdrawal from Lebanon, its leaders have begun to admit the enormous losses it caused to the Israeli people and economy and the failure to achieve any gains out of this involvement.

The invasion of Lebanon was part of a major conspiracy to partition the country, end Palestinian presence in Lebanon and keep the Arabs everywhere as weak as ever. It is true that Israel suffered huge losses in personnel and material and the invasion has left its economy in shambles, but at the same time Israel succeeded in creating new allies for itself inside Lebanon. After dealing a devastating blow to the Palestinian military might, it created agents to follow up this plan and liquidate the refugees.

Both the Lebanese forces and the Shi'ite Amal militias continued where Israel has left off and proved capable of carrying out the conspiracy, depending on Israel's backing and support. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has not only exposed the Israeli plans to cool down the shaky Israeli society but has also revealed more and more details about chronic Lebanese illnesses and the contradictions of the Arab nation and its impotence to face challenges and defend itself against an external enemy.

Israel has succeeded in turning all the Lebanese people against the Palestinians and so ensured for itself an ally that can carry out its plans so that the Israeli people can live in peace.

Land — the core of the conflict

by Joost R. Hiltermann

Salman Salim Arab refuses to leave. Resting his old bones in a tent on a wind-swept hill overlooking the road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, he ponders his peculiar fate. Steadfast as a rock, he has braved the biting winds and icy rains and snowstorms of the past winter, as well as the Israeli settlers who, one morning last August, came and razed his house, uprooted most of his trees, and tried to expel him from his land. The predicament of this 82-year-old man sums up much of the pathos of the Palestinian people: pushed off their land by the expanding Israeli settlements and denied access to their traditional source of livelihood — agriculture — the Palestinians have been reduced to refugees in their own country. Yet Salman Salim Arab's response to his misfortunes opens a window of hope for the future — simply because he is refusing to leave.

Salman's troubles began early last August. The rector of the nearby Tannur ecumenical institute reports that when he woke up and drew his bedroom curtains, "Some 600 yards away, across the valley towards the hilltop settlement of Gilo, there was now an enormous heap of rubble where previously had stood a two-storey family house. And strewn about the hillside below the house were uprooted olive and almond trees from which the family had drawn their living." It had all happened within an hour. A group of Israelis had arrived at Salman's home with a bulldozer around eight in the morning and had begun, despite vigorous protests from Salman and one of his sons, to clear out the family's belongings from the house. That done, the bulldozer

had set to work: within half an hour nothing remained of the home Salman had built for himself and his family almost 60 years ago. The settlers claimed to be acting in accordance with the law, as a court had ruled in favour of Salman's eviction a few days earlier.

Within half an hour nothing remained of the home Salman had built for himself and his family almost 60 years ago.

Although Salman had lived on the land, taken care of it, had planted trees and built a house on it, and — most of all — had paid all taxes, the land never legally "belonged" to him. His fate had been sealed 12 years earlier and thousands of miles away, though he himself was not aware of it at the time. In 1973, a motley crew of American citizens gathered at the office of a notary public in Washington, DC to conclude a land sale. This did a 46-dunum plot of land in Beit Jala change hands from absentee Lebanese and Palestinian owners, through the mediation of a Palestinian middleman, to an Iranian Jew residing in Los Angeles. Omran Chaoolie, the new owner, began proceedings to evict the Palestinian tenants — Salman and his two sons, Mohana and Mahfuz — in the late 1970s. But still, Salman and Mohana are still there, living in a tent provided by the Red Cross and refusing to give in to demands they consider unjust. "We have been brought up here," exclaims Mohana, a sturdy man in his 40s. "My father has spent all his life here and planted the trees. How can he leave? The land is like one's son: it is our flesh and blood. Can a father sell his son?"

Sitting outside on a couple of chairs rescued from the rubble that once was their house, Salman and Mohana survey their meagre belongings: a table, some pots and pans, a few clothes, and a mirror which they have hung on the outside wall of the adjacent electricity

building. Salman has spent the last three months lying on a stretcher inside the tent, the wind and rain beating down on the thin canvas. Yet there is no anger in his voice when he recalls the demolition of his house and the uprooting of his trees. Instead there is regret, and a determination to hold onto what is still there. "I would rather be killed and die than leave here," he says, his voice bearing witness to a strength that belies his physical age. And Mohana, a tailor, whose equipment was also destroyed by the Israeli bulldozer, speaks with incomprehension of the fate suffered by him and many of his people as new plane loads of Jewish immigrants land at Ben Gurion airport to fill the growing settlements. "The Falashas have been here for only two months and they get a house," he says, referring to the Ethiopian Jews, many of whom have found temporary accommodation in the Gilo absorption centre a stone's throw away. "And my house they destroy! Why?"

The high-rise contours of Gilo loom large nearby. A new Israeli city, rising out of the ground in the matter of a few years and now approaching 10,000 housing units, is encroaching upon Pal-

estian land. Gilo is part of an Israeli strategy to make its annexation of Jerusalem in 1967 — an act universally condemned abroad — an irreversible fact on the ground. Residents of Jerusalem and of the villages Sharafat, Beit Jala and Beit Safafa have been dispossessed of their land, and have seen their vineyards and fruit trees uprooted, and some of their houses bulldozed out of the way. A variety of methods of land expropriation have been employed by the Israelis to accomplish this. But in very few cases did the dispossessed have recourse to the law. And when they did, it was often only to find that the cards had been heavily stacked against them.

In part, it is the result of the clash between a western society and a more traditional one where, for example, land ownership is established on the basis of use, not by official documents. Land disputes consequently often revolve around the claimant's ability to produce evidence of tax payments or to summon forth enough witnesses to testify that the person has actually lived on the land and taken care of it. In Palestine especially, land in many cases is owned by wealthy merchants and village notables who neither live on the property nor ever set foot on it. Salman, for example, was the only occupant of a piece of land that legally belonged to a Palestinian whom he had never met. This man sold his property in 1942 — without Salman's foreknowledge but without changing his status as a caretaker either to two other families who shortly thereafter emigrated to the United States. Thus, regardless of the fact that Salman had occupied and planted this piece of land for almost

half a century, and despite the fact also that the legal owners had never expressed any interest in their property other than selling it, the mere transfer of a piece of paper in 1973 denied Salman the fruits of decades of hard labour and the claims he had accumulated by guarding the land, taking good care of it, and paying all the necessary taxes on it.

The lawyers hired by Chaoolie — the new owner of the 46-dunum plot since 1973 — set out to demonstrate that Salman's family had held no official residence on the Beit Jala land at all, which, it must be remembered, had been bought by a man who himself lives in Los Angeles. Salman's Israeli lawyer countered by referring to the "statute of limitations" which says that a tenant can no longer be evicted from the land after he has lived on it for 15 years or more. But the Israeli court rejected this argument. Thus the Palestinian family lost its case and — in the process — its house: the Israeli bulldozer hired by Chaoolie came to do its destructive work even

"I would rather die than leave here."

though a permit for demolition had not been issued and the matter was still being appealed in court. Mohana knocked on several doors in Bethlehem and Beit Jala to get money to build a small house for his father while he pursued his legal battle, and thus put a halt to the expansion of the Gilo settlement. But those with the means to help turned a deaf ear. Jerusalem's mayor, Teddy Kollek, however, claims in response to queries from the concerned rector of neighbouring Tannur that his municipality, which has jurisdiction over Gilo, is taking legal action against Chaoolie for the il-

legal demolition of Salman's house and the illegal uprooting of his trees. But not for taking his land.

It is for this reason that Salman Salim Arab, 82-year-old and ailing, refuses to leave: he does not want to lose the only claim to the land he has left — his own physical presence. An offer by Amir Hashim, the Jerusalem municipality's adviser on Arab affairs, to pay the rent for an apartment for Salman if he agrees to leave his land, was rejected out of hand by the family. They feel that they belong there. Salman's lawyer admits that compensation was also proposed by Chaoolie, but says: "I understand why Salman and Mohana rejected it. For them there is no other way but to go on." Thus Salman remains on his land like a true samad (steadfast) — no matter how overwhelming the odds or how punishing the adversities — as almost single-handedly he holds out against the encroaching settlement of Gilo. A young Israeli couple from New York living in an apartment around the corner express after surprise when informed that a

Joost Hiltermann is a Dutch researcher currently engaged in investigating social conditions on the occupied West Bank. The above article is reprinted from Middle East International, London.

Indian army feels mounting strain in Punjab state

By Chaitanya Kalbag
Reuter

AMRITSAR, India — Tension builds rapidly in the afternoon heat as Indian soldiers climb onto rooftops ringing the Sikhs' holiest shrine, the Golden Temple.

In the narrow streets radiating from the temple, cyclists and pushcart peddlers fight through traffic jams watched by other khaki-clad troops.

To the soldiers, the routine is by now all too familiar — a hurried call from authorities who expect fresh violence, a rush from their barracks, and then a long vigil until the all clear.

Ever since the army stormed the Golden Temple on June 3, 1984, to root out Sikh extremists hiding there, Punjab State has been India's frontline.

Separated from their families and charged with weeding out extremists from a population they can melt into, the troops are coping but feeling the strain.

Sixty-five kilometres from Amritsar, a dust storm sends soldiers on a volleyball court running for cover in a building only a few yards (metres) from a solitary marker that shows the India-

Pakistan border.

They are members of the Border Security Force (BSF) at the Bhamban border outpost, waging another kind of battle with the Sikh extremists.

The Indian government has said that after the Golden Temple storming many extremists took refuge in Pakistan. Pakistan denies the charges but there are no doubts among the BSF troops.

"Volleyball is our only recreation," says Sucha Singh, the Sikh who heads the Bhamban outpost. "Most of us have spent months in this camp."

BSF commandant B.S. Beniwal says his men normally put in 18-hour days, posted all along the border with orders to shoot anybody trying to slip across.

"Sealing the border with these kinds of problems is humanly impossible," he said. "Sometimes an odd soldier falls asleep on duty and is punished, but my men are driven hard."

The army was ordered into Punjab on June 3 last year after months of sporadic extremist attacks and skirmishes between the Sikh militants and paramilitary troops.

About 1,000 Sikhs and 92 soldiers died in the Golden Temple storming, but the battle did not end the turmoil.

Despite months of combing operations by the army and the arrests of thousands of suspected extremists, Punjab is still rocked sporadically by extremist violence.

The army has mainly been confined to barracks since last January, taking to the streets only when tension rises.

The army is caught in a dilemma in Punjab with little hope of being pulled out while the crisis simmers on.

"We are carrying out duties that we are not supposed to normally perform," a top army officer told Reuters. "We had to surround villages in Punjab and search every inhabitant. We had to stop buses and single out Sikh passengers for body searches."

"All this has created animosity. There have been too many curbs on the civilians. Using the stick is no answer," he added.

The officer said it was also difficult for troops not to get drawn into civilian matters like land dis-

putes or petty crime.

"Once soldiers become administering the end of our discipline," he said.

The Punjab crisis has introduced other strains into an army regarded as well disciplined and above politics.

Nearly 600 Sikh soldiers are on trial in the central Indian city of Jabalpur for mutinying after the Golden Temple storming. More than 100 soldiers died when the militants were quelled last June.

The officer said the soldiers had to cope with long hours of boredom while on duty, and jeers and unhelpfulness from hostile shopkeepers and passersby when they went out into the towns to buy supplies.

"The family of each soldier killed in the temple storming was paid compensation of 100,000 rupees (8,300 dollars) and full pay until the date on which he would have retired," he said.

"But the troops are not paid special battle wages and are constantly under pressure because they know they are fighting their own countrymen," he added.



Relief Council, by TWC, Amritsar (Illustration, C.W. Systems).

Caribbean economic outlook is discouraging

By Robert Powell
Reuter

CARACAS — Their sun-kissed beaches drew more Americans last year and the Caribbean islands sold more bananas, sugar and bauxite, but economic growth was modest and economic experts say the region faces an even rougher ride in 1985.

World demand for the Caribbean's chief commodities is in a slump and the U.S. economic slowdown is likely to hit tourism. "The basic structural deficiencies of our economies have not in any way been significantly remedied," William Demas, president of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), told the institution's annual assembly in Barbados this month.

Noting that U.S. economic growth is likely to fall from last year's level of 6.8 per cent, the CDB's annual report said prospects for growth in the Caribbean in 1985 "were not bright".

This gloomy view was shared by Pat Thompson, executive director of the Caribbean Chamber of Industry and Commerce (CAIC), who told the organisation's annual conference in Jamaica "1985 looks... to be full of problems".

Mr. Thompson was sceptical about the impact of Washington's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), which offers a wide range of goods from 20 Central American and Caribbean countries duty free access to the United States for 12 years.

While total U.S. imports increased 28 per cent last year, non-traditional imports from Caribbean beneficiaries of the CBI grew by only 19 per cent, Mr. Thompson pointed out. It was difficult to know whether

this performance was due to the CBI or a general surge in U.S. imports, he said.

Last year's growth in the 13-nation Caribbean community (CARICOM) had a shaky basis. The CDB said in its annual report that the main factors fuelling growth were higher commodity exports and an ongoing flood of U.S. tourists to island beaches.

However, CARICOM's two largest members, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, both suffered a recession and imposed import controls which led to a fall in intra-regional trade.

This slump hit manufacturing industry in all of CARICOM and unemployment rises resulted in many countries, the report said.

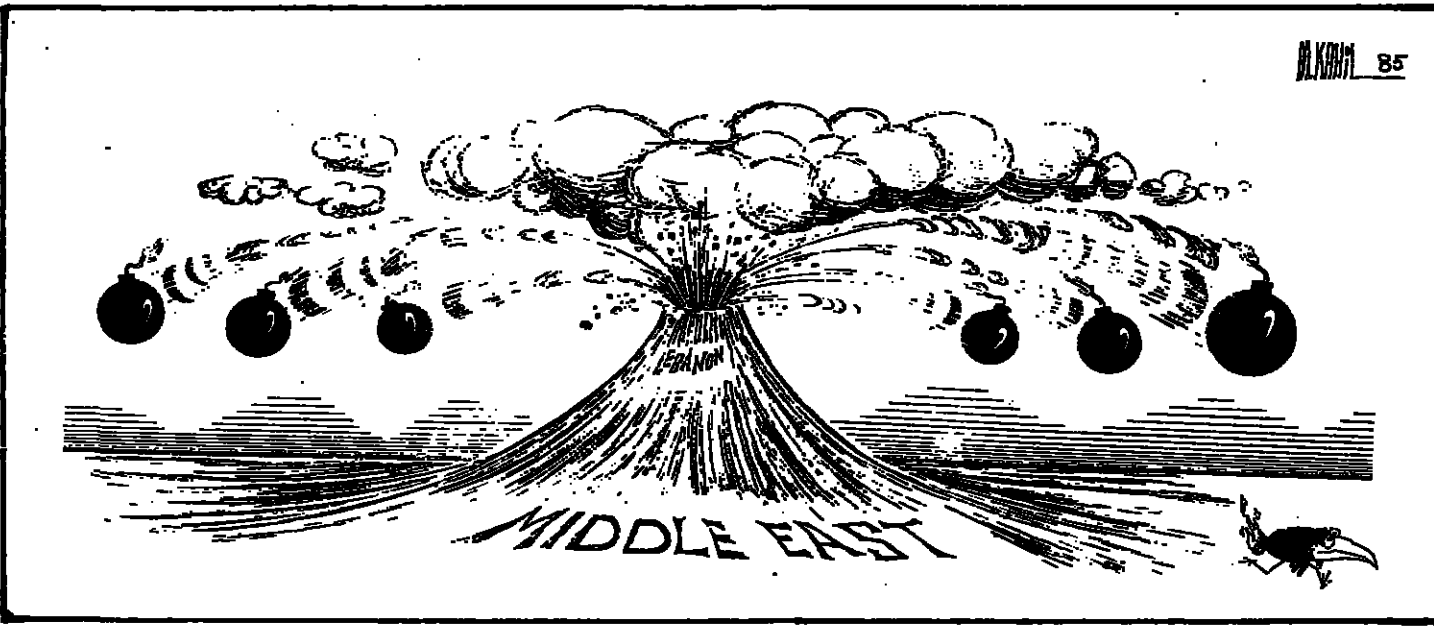
Although CARICOM's exports of traditional commodities such as bauxite, sugar and bananas increased in volume last year, the CDB pointed out that income from these sales grew by a lesser amount due to the depressed state of world markets.

A nine per cent increase in tourist arrivals last year was due to the economic boom in the United States which enabled more Americans to travel abroad, the CDB said.

But experts have warned that growth in the industry will slow down in 1985 and 1986 as the U.S. economy begins to cool.

On the commodities side, Jamaica, Guyana and Surinam all suffered from a depressed world market for bauxite last year.

The oil-based economy of Trinidad and Tobago shrank six per cent for the second year running, despite a slight rise in crude output. The Netherlands Antilles was also hit by the weak oil market with the closure of Exxon's huge refinery on Aruba.



Tackling Mauritania's economic irregularities

By Charles Lambelin
Reuter

NOUAKCHOTT — Riding a wave of popular support for the coup he staged last December, Mauritania's new military ruler Maouya Ould Ahmed Ould Taya has moved quickly to tackle the country's economic rot.

But analysts say he has little room to manoeuvre as he implements an International Monetary Fund (IMF) inspired economic programme started at the beginning of the year.

His task involves unpopular measures which Colonel Mohammed Khouna Ould Haïdalla, the man Mr. Taya toppled, was reluctant to introduce, Western diplomats said.

Among more visible changes made by Mr. Taya are a more neutral stance on the Western Sahara

conflict, a relaxed political atmosphere at home and efforts to mend the economy, the diplomats said.

His problems include limited room for political and economic manoeuvre and an apparently fragile unity in the Military Committee of National Salvation which has ruled this desert country of 1.7 million since 1978, they added.

Earlier this month, Chief of Staff Colonel Ahmedou Ould Abdallah was removed following differences within the ruling junta. No official explanation was given.

Mr. Abdallah was a close ally of another influential officer, Sheikh Sid Ahmad Ould Babamine, who was sacked in December barely two weeks after being appointed foreign minister.

The Morocco-Polisario war in

the Western Sahara on its northern border is Mauritania's major concern, but Mr. Taya has also given priority to restoring a semblance of order to the economy.

With a foreign debt estimated by World Bank experts at \$1.7 billion, twice the annual gross domestic product, Mauritania was forced to swallow the bitter medicine of the IMF.

Earlier this year, prices of staples such as rice, were raised by 10 to 20 per cent, only partly compensated by an across-the-board 12-dollar monthly wage rise for low income earners and higher prices for food producers.

The Ouguiya, the Mauritanian currency, has been allowed to float downwards and has lost about 15 per cent of its value, diplomats said.

The reforms helped Nouakchott negotiate a rescheduling of its foreign debt with the Paris Club of Creditor Countries last March. The IMF granted it a stand-by credit, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait provided fresh money and Algeria and Morocco agreed to roll back previous loans.

Economic policy is still liberal and the legal system is being reformed to create a better business climate. Up to now, commercial cases were tried by military judges, diplomats said.

The new regime has said its main objectives are neutrality in the Saharan war, economic recovery and a return to democracy. Of the three, civilian rule appears the most distant. Mr. Taya told visiting journalists two months ago that Mauritania would have to be educated first.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a signature or note.

Hotel chains battle for Europeans amid tourist crisis

The sudden rise in demand for hotel rooms is encouraging the big international hotel chains back into the European market. But, as Arthur Sandler reports, competition is hot and the stakes are high.

YOU HAVE to get up early these days to get a seat on the London Underground or Paris Metro — most places have already been taken by camera-toting, Burberry-clad tourists. They are the new commuters who have been driven further and further from city centres by a hotel-room famine.

The sudden, though long-predicted rise in demand for hotels has taken many cities in Europe by surprise. The economic revival in the U.S. and more lately in Europe, has led to a sharp increase in both tourists and business travellers.

The demand has not gone unnoticed in the world's hotel groups. The development plans for many of the major groups have now switched from the Far East to the old

ground of Europe — and the competition for properties is hot.

Recent moves by Holiday Inn, and Ramada, both of which unveiled £100 million (\$125 million) development projects for the U.K. alone, have emphasised the point. The reasons for the expansion are not secret: "The growth in Europe in both business and holidays is quite phenomenal," says Graham Jeffrey, regional vice-president of Inter-Continental. "It is not just the strength of the dollar, there has been a huge development of commercial demand."

For a group like Holiday Inn, which already has 1,700 hotels in 52 countries, Europe looks tempting. Its U.S. domestic market is pretty well saturated, and it has been driven to develop de luxe hotels offering only suites and a

new line in budget properties. If growth is to continue in its traditional product, it must be in Europe.

"We intend operating Holiday Inn in 140 new key locations in Europe within the next 10 years," says Sigi Bergmann, the group's European managing director. The average hotel would have 120 rooms, at a cost of around \$50,000 per room.

Some cities will welcome Holiday Inn, Ramada, Hilton, Truisthouse Forte, Sheraton or any of half a dozen other chains.

But London and Paris remain the toughest targets. Hyatt managed to secure a London property when it moved into the Carlton Tower, but is still desperately looking for the Paris flagship without which no chain can really call itself international (it has, however, managed Brussels, Montreux and Budapest). "Proposals (for Paris) are put to us every day," says

Hyatt's Paul Novy, development vice-president based in Chicago. "But most of them are of no use."

Prices for prime sites are often prohibitive. "A year or so ago," says Sheraton (also without a Paris flagship), "we looked at the Prince de Galles. You would not believe the money they were asking."

Sheraton backed off, but with 27 hotels in Europe and five in the U.K. it is otherwise fairly well represented. "We are strongest in Scandinavia and the U.K. and weakest in Spain and France, but we are working very hard on those."

A variety of problems present themselves for the teams of hotel developers knocking on the doors of Europe. Not least is price. In London and Paris, even given a site, it is generally agreed that building a hotel from scratch would cost at least \$150,000 per room, and probably much more. Planning restrictions cause big

problems. "Often when you build a hotel the city wants you to keep the facades of the buildings that were on the site. In Vienna we were asked to rebuild the frontages of two buildings that were being demolished," says Hyatt.

To try to overcome these problems, hotel groups find themselves caught up in general developments which try to spread the financial burden. Shops, offices, an entertainment complex and perhaps housing — which can be sold early to raise further capital — are built.

Most of the groups try to avoid putting their hands into their own pockets. Most are management companies. Local investors own the building and then pay a fee to the chain to run the hotel for them. The bigger and more successful the chain, the more likely they are to be able to woo developers and other investors into this sort of arrangement.

From that — for the hotel chain — perfect arrangement comes a range of alternative deals. Instead of a management contract, the owner of a good site might seek a profit-linked deal or a leasing system, whereby the hotel operator takes on the financial risk. At worst a group may have to invest its own money in order to get a site.

"In key destinations we will put money up front," says Sheraton. It has done this recently in London where it owns 50 per cent of its new Sheraton Belgravia property. All the groups, however, insist that this is a last resort, when the site and the city are too tempting to resist.

In the major cities the hotel chains have almost written off new building and are involved in a frenzy of investment in their present, or newly-acquired properties and in seeking old hotels that can be refurbished.

Inter-Continental, one of the best represented groups in Europe thanks to its acquisition by Grand Metropolitan, is spending heavily on refurbishment. It is spending \$15 million on the Carlton in Cannes "to make it a marvellous conference hotel" and is on a similar spending spree on its London properties.

Inter-Continental is fortunate in being in London. There are others, the Air France subsidiary Meridien for example, which would love the opportunity to spend money. The Asian hotel chains are now also showing an interest. When, and if, the dust settles on the Doihamster row between the Sultan of Brunei and Regent International, the operating company, Regent may be on the acquisition road again.

"In the long term we intend to be in every major city in Europe," says Regent in its Hong Kong base — Financial Times news feature.

Beware cultural invasion

By Jonathan Wright
Renter

MUSCAT — Arab intellectuals in the Gulf are up in arms over "cultural invasion" of the region by alien ideas and practices as diverse as atheism and the Roman alphabet.

Many talk of a conspiracy to denigrate their heritage, erode their traditional principles and prevent Gulf and other Arab states from contributing to world civilisation.

At the root of their fear lies rapid social change throughout the region in the few decades since oil brought unexpected wealth and an influx of foreigners.

Traditional occupations like pearl-diving and camel-breeding have all but disappeared. Asian maids now have charge of rearing children in many homes, and television serves a vast audience daily doses of sex and violence through American serials.

In response to this onslaught, intellectuals and men of religion in the Gulf are using terminology more often associated with all-out war against an occupying power.

"Cultural invasion", "neo-colonialism", "intellectual slavery" and "enemy attacks on Arabic" were just some of the phrases heard at a recent conference in Muscat.

"People displeased with our attempts to make progress are working indefatigably to strip us of our values, our identity and our characteristics," Dr. Mohammad Al-Rasheed, director-general of the Arab Gulf Education Bureau, told the conference.

"We must beware of attempts to keep us as we are, imitators not pioneers, taking what we are given, not giving humanity any of our authentic culture."

Said Hareb of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) University summed up the challenges to Islamic belief as Darwinism, Existentialism, narrow nationalism, Western secularism, Communism and other forms of atheism and materialism.

The gap between belief and practice has widened in Muslim societies in recent times, simply because of the influence of the evolutionary theory which has swept the West," he added.

Muslims reject Darwinism, and the theory is not taught in Gulf schools.

In an interview with the Omani Newspaper Oman, Professor Shukri Faisal of Saudi Arabia's Islamic University said there was a "deep hostility to Islam, an attempt to take revenge on Islamic movements before they grow and to appropriate cultural leadership from the hands of Muslims."

"Attacks on all branches of the Arabic language proliferate. No aspect of it has escaped the weapons of destruction and sabotage," he added, citing adoption of the Roman newspaper by some Muslim papers.

Some ordinary citizens apparently share the anxieties of the intellectuals. Omani soldier Saleh Al-Fahdi, for example, wrote to newspapers: "Any fool can see that secularism is the modern face of ancient hatreds (towards Islam)."

Other letter-writers complain of more overt symptoms of cultural change, such as dance music, hairstyles like pop star Michael Jackson and foreigners who flout dress restrictions.

Gulf governments are taking steps to insulate their peoples from unrestricted contact with the rest of the world.

Lists of banned films and videos appear regularly in newspapers, alcohol is officially banned or severely restricted in all states except Bahrain. In the UAE, the government is proposing to restrict the number of marriages to foreign partners.

The UAE's labour and social affairs minister, Khalifa Al-Roumi, has said the practice of marrying foreign girls is approaching alarming proportions, causing a high divorce rate, a rising number of local spinsters and dangerous social problems.

The problem of foreign maids is frequently debated, but no state has yet acted to reduce their influence on the young.

In Bahrain, a woman wrote recently that her maid had been exposing her child to non-Muslim worship and the head of a drug rehabilitation centre said an un-Islamic upbringing could lead to drug abuse in adolescence.

In Saudi Arabia, the government decided last year against non-Arabic speakers holding certain jobs, and Bahraini authorities are thinking of making Arabic the official language for private business as well.

In Oman, the only Gulf country where the number of foreign workers is still growing, citizens complain that they have to resort to pidgin Arabic to communicate with Indian bus drivers and other migrant workers.

Turkey tries hard to lure the tourists with considerable success

Turkey has myriad attractions for the visitor, but until recently poor facilities and political violence kept tourists at bay. Stewart Dalby reports on Turkey's new efforts to catch up with neighbours like Greece, which had three times as many visitors last year.

TURKEY is a country whose tourism industry seems to be eternally promising. On the face of it the country has just about everything for the tourist.

Istanbul is a veritable treasure trove of places to visit and sheer delights for the eye. The skyline of Istanbul, the old part of the city, which was once Constantinople and is an old city indeed, is dominated by the domes of Hagia Sophia, the Blue Mosque, the palace of Topkapi, and numerous other mosques and beautiful old buildings set into the hills on which the city is built.

There is plenty to do in Istanbul besides visit mosques. It is a good city to stroll through, particularly the bookellers' market and the grand bazaar, where there are bargains to be had, particularly for kilims or Turkish rugs and even through the back streets, where food and drink is cheap.

There is the Galata bridge across the Golden Horn, where you can fish, watch the old men smoking ornate pipes or eat fish in the restaurants underneath the bridge virtually on the water. The Bosphorus, which connects the Marmara Sea and the Black Sea, is

lined with picturesque villages with fish markets and shored-side restaurants with tables outside and boats going by.

It is possible to take boat rides up the Bosphorus. Every two weeks the Maritime Line does a nine-day trip up the Black Sea, visiting the ports of Trabzon and Samsun.

Outside Istanbul, the south coast stretching west and east from Antalya consists of long beaches and very clear water, against a backdrop of mountains. The Aegean coast below the Sea of Marmara is made up of many rugged inlets. The Black Sea is worth a visit, if only for the spectacular drive around the corniche at Ordu. However the season is short on the Black Sea and the weather unpredictable.

There are at least three areas where the skiing is said to be good in the months of January to March. There are thought to be almost 50,000 sites of archaeological interest.

Some historical treasures lie in the east towards the provinces of Kars and Van. Konya, for example, stands on the site of the city of Troy, which was destroyed in the Middle Ages and was the cen-

tre of Seljuk power before the Turks conquered the west coast. To the north east of Konya lies Cappadocia, a vast landscape of rock caves.

For all this, the tourists still do not visit Turkey in vast numbers, although the total is slowly rising. There were 1.3 million in 1982, 1.6 million in 1983 and 2.1 million in 1984 according to the Directorate of Tourism at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. These figures include business visitors.

Greece by comparison gets at least 6 million tourists a year, while Spain receives a massive 40 million.

Depending on which set of figures one takes, Turkey made a net \$310 million from tourism in 1984. This is according to the Third Five Year Plan, 1985-89. In the State Planning Organisation's economic indicators, net tourist receipts are put at \$271 million, a fall from the \$284 million earned in 1983.

The confusion is due to the fact that after the easing of exchange controls Turks began to spend money abroad. The gross figure for tourist spending in 1984 went substantially over the \$410 million registered in 1983.

However, one computes the figures, the earnings appear well below the equivalent of 10

per cent of visible export earnings. Workers' remittances, by contrast, are equivalent to over one-third of visible exports.

The reasons Turkey has not taken off as a tourist country are many and varied. During the 1970s the country had such a bad image for political violence that few regular tourists wanted to visit.

The backpackers and young travellers on the so-called "hippy trail" to Afghanistan visited, but many of these were frightened off by the film Midnight Express and the view that gave of harsh prison life and tough punishments for drug use.

The political turmoil in Turkey also coincided with severe economic troubles, particularly in the balance of payments, so there were not enough funds, either public or private, to develop the necessary infrastructure.

The most severe shortage is of hotels and beds. At the end of 1984 there were only 68,266 hotel beds in the entire country. The comparison often made by hoteliers is that there are only 13,000 beds on the west coast, less than on the Greek island of Rhodes alone.

There are only 642 recognised hotels in the country that are establishments with tourism operation licences from the Ministry

of Culture and Tourism.

The problem is particularly acute in Istanbul. There are only three first class or five-star hotels, the Hilton, the Sheraton and the Etap Marmara. Mr. Norbert Spichtinger, the general manager of the Hilton, estimates that there are only 2,500 beds available in Istanbul in first class hotels.

It is virtually impossible to get what is an expensive room in the Hilton unless it is booked well in advance. During the week the hotel is full to overflowing, but there is some leeway at weekends.

In Ankara the situation is worse in that there is only one first class hotel, the Buyuk Ankara. Although the capital city is not really a place for tourists, the Buyuk is always full.

There are perhaps half a dozen of what Mr. Spichtinger would describe as four- or three-star hotels. The most charming of these is the Pera Palas, the 93-year-old hotel overlooking the Golden Horn. For those interested in hotels with a feeling of departed grandeur or local atmosphere, the Pera Palas is the place to stay. It was custom-built by Thomas Cook's for travellers on the Orient Express and is featured in one of Agatha Christie's best-known novels.

There are any number of similar hotels, but in some the sta-

ndards of hygiene leave something to be desired.

The shortage of hotels does not reflect any lack of interest by international chains. Both Sheraton and Trust House Forte have been trying to expand in Turkey, the former in Ankara.

But there was until recently a terrible bureaucratic logjam to get through. There was also a shortage of suitable local partners with sufficient capital, and finally there was a shortage of available sites in a bustling and overcrowded city.

The bureaucratic procedures have been streamlined considerably. There is now "one stop" foreign investment, in that the foreign investment department of the State planning Organisation can deal with all queries. Prospective hotel owners or builders can now benefit from a range of incentives available to foreign investors.

There are at least 14 foreign groups involved in tourist development, according to FID. The number of groups with investment licences is 412, and the number of beds is scheduled to rise to over 80,000 by this time next year, and over 100,000 by the end of the decade.

In three resort areas, Antalya, Marmaris and Izmir, the infrastructure has been improved

considerably, roads have been built, and there are direct telephone links. Above all, it is now possible to fly direct from Europe into Dalaman (to service the Marmaris area), Izmir (for the higher Aegean coast) and Antalya to service the south. There are now four direct flights a week into Antalya.

Accordingly, it is around these areas that the hotels and holiday villages are springing up. There are four Club Meds and one Club Robinson functioning, and another on the way. In Antalya 18,145 new beds are planned, compared with a current 10,000. In the Marmaris area some 12,000 new beds are planned and higher up on the Aegean around 11,985 are planned. It is to these areas that Turkey wants to attract Arab visitors, of the kind who used to go to Beirut and perhaps now visit Morocco. To this end, holiday complexes with marinas and casinos are being planned.

With Turkey projecting a more settled political image to the world, and the infrastructure and accommodation being put into place, it seems likely that visitors could increase substantially, particularly once international tour operators begin to make connections — Financial Times news feature.

Airport snoopy sleuths sniff out smuggled food

By Joy Aschenbach

WASHINGTON — Lufthansa flight 452 from Frankfurt touches down on U.S. soil. This time a new breed of customs inspector is waiting to scrutinise passengers — a supposed government beagle.

Dogs have been on duty at airports for years, sniffing out narcotics and explosives; now for the first time, four-legged sleuths are on the trail of contraband fruit and meat.

Just one whiff of a suspicious smell from a suitcase, and the green-jacketed "U.S. Agriculture" beagle sits down beside the bag to signal its handler on the other end of the leash to tag the piece for quarantine, and possible seizure of the food inside.

To East Coast soon

The Department of Agriculture's K-9 Baggage Inspection programme, which began on an experimental basis in mid-1984 at the Los Angeles and San Francisco international airports, is scheduled to expand to the East Coast in 1985, and eventually to about 20 of the nation's international terminals.

"The dogs love the work. They're eager to come to get their salary. They can smell treats, food rewards when they sit down beside a bag," says Mike Simon, national programme coordinator and handler of 4-year-old "Lady," whose beat is the San Francisco airport.

Lady and her counterpart in Los Angeles, 2-year-old Bucky, so far have about a 60 per cent success rate in picking out baggage that contains illegal food, which may be infested with plant and animal pests and diseases. They are credited with alerting inspectors to search bags from some European flights that had not previously been considered likely candidates for contraband.

On her best day, Lady was responsible for 25 seizures of prohibited foods from nine flights. She alerted inspectors to a bag from Thailand that was found to contain oranges with infectious citrus canker. Also to her credit are sausages from Germany, dried duck kidneys from Hong Kong, apples from Great Britain, mangoes from the Philippines, and starfruit from Taiwan.

Trained like Bucky to respond to four scents — beef, pork, citrus, and mango — Lady has increased her skills on the job to 30 different fleshy fruits.

Bucky has detected food in a passenger's briefcase that looked brand new and that inspectors would not have suspected, observes his handler, Jim Webber. "The dogs have broken the typical profile of persons likely to be smuggling food," he says.

Why beagles? They are a breed with an extraordinary sense of smell, calm disposition, lots of stamina, and a non-threatening, puppy-like nature.

Handle confusion well

One of the most popular pet dogs in the United States, these hounds also have an excellent reputation in the detection field, sniffing out bombs and narcotics for the military and terminals for private industry. Because they are raised in packs, beagles are not bothered by the commotion and confusion typical of most airports' international arrivals sections. "Bucky has had his tail stepped on and run over by baggage carts. Bags have even fallen off carts on top of him," Mr. Webber says.

As hunting dogs, beagles "have a natural instinct to run for two days after a rabbit. We are channeling this instinct," explains Mr. Simon. "The dogs are constantly in motion. They walk among passengers waiting at the baggage carousels, and up and down the customs lines." They are able to cover several miles in their 8-hour shift.

To become a USDA beagle, a dog must undergo 12 weeks of "military" training at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas.

On the job, the working dog's day begins without breakfast. This makes him eager to identify suspicious bags and get the treats. Before each shift, the dogs are "primed" with USDA-planted suitcases, one of which may contain a sausage.

They patrol for three to five hours per shift, taking breaks each hour. After a day's or night's work, they get dinner back at the kennel. After five to 10 years on the job, they will retire — as somebody's pet.

Although the beagles are trained to sniff suitcases, they also have detected food in carry-on bags, purses, and on the passengers themselves. When they miss, it's usually because they mistake fruit-flavoured candy for the real thing, fish for meat, or pick up an "old scent" of an apple that had been in the bag a day or two ago or had been eaten on the

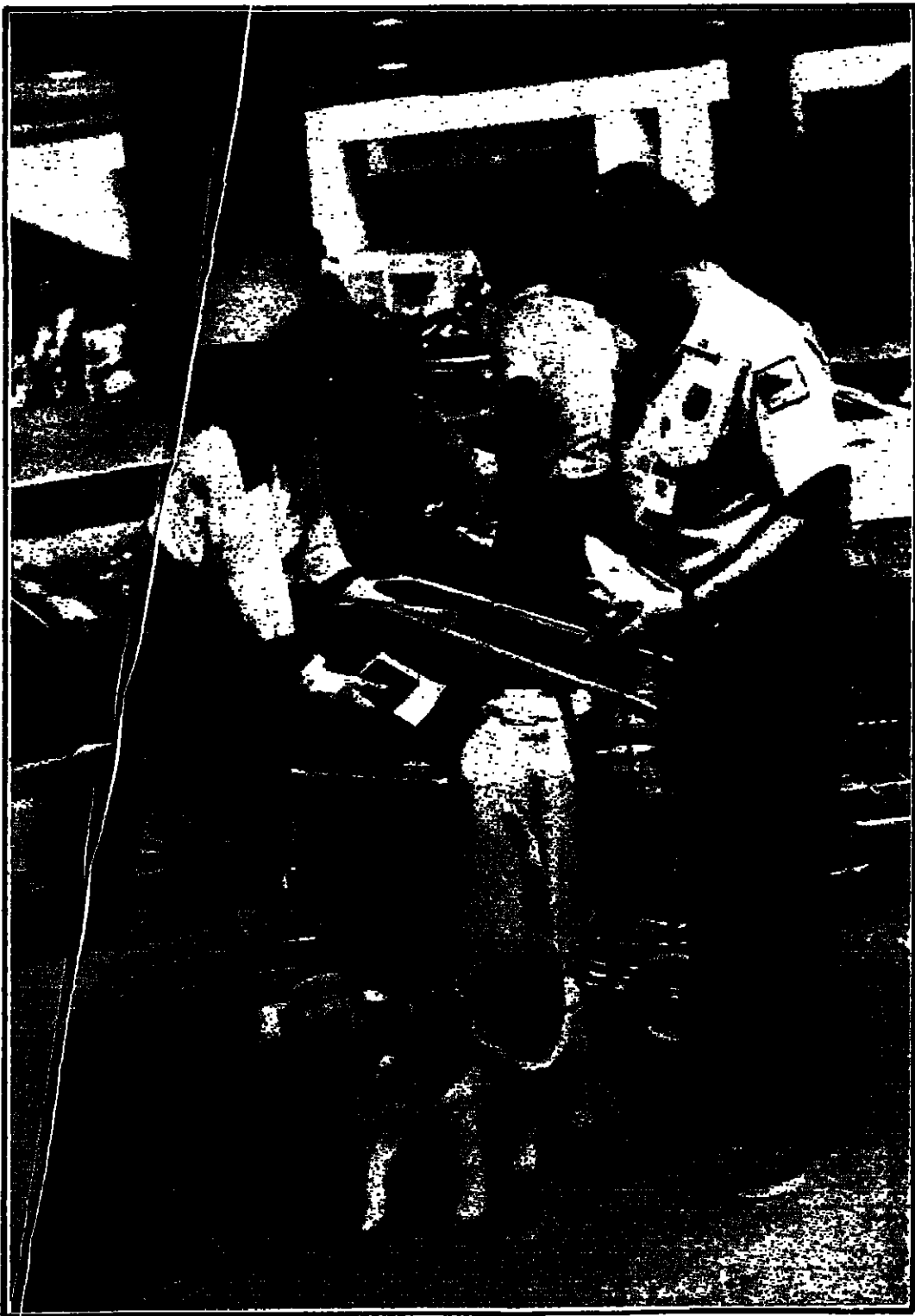
plane. "The candy is a confusion on that we may never overcome," Mr. Simon says.

The Agriculture Department turned to the dogs because "we're

having trouble getting into all the bags we'd like to," explains Gary Snyder, of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. "There are more and more tra-

velers, and less and less manpower, and we are still missing a lot of stuff. We hope the dogs will close the gap for us."

— National Geographic feature.



Four-legged customs inspector at Los Angeles International Airport sniffs a suitcase for contraband food and meat. Bucky and his handler, Jim Webber, are part of the U.S. Agriculture Department's new

K-9 baggage inspection programme, which will put beagles on duty in about 20 major U.S. airports (National Geographic photo)

Thai girls tricked into prostitution in Europe

By Thirath Petchsueh
Renter

BANGKOK — Thousands of Thai women who go to Western Europe as dancers and bar girls return home penniless after ending up as prostitutes exploited and maltreated by pimps, Thai social workers say.

Siriphon Skrobaneak of the Women's Information Centre, a private group which helps the women, estimates there are about 2,000 Thai prostitutes in West Germany alone.

The girls are recruited by agents and employment agencies in most cases, Ms. Siriphon told a news conference. But some leave home after marrying Europeans, not realising that their husbands are pimps who have come to Bangkok to recruit them.

Once in Europe, they are forced to work as prostitutes by their husbands. Or if they are dancers or bar girls, they eventually fall into prostitution and the clutches of pimps.

A recent study by the Geneva-based World Council of Churches concluded that a long-term solution to the problem of Thai prostitution required a transformation of the basic values and structures of Thai society itself.

It said society was becoming materialistic and that even the middle classes were entering the sex business.

As a short-term measure, it recommended the establishment of counselling centres for Thai prostitutes in such cities as Frankfurt and Zurich.

Thai prostitution is nothing new, but it took on an international dimension during the Vietnam war when some 50,000 American soldiers and airmen were stationed in the country and a further 700,000 came in every year on "rest and recreation".

The story of Ratree, an attractive woman in her early twenties, is typical. Born to poor farmers, she was orphaned as a child and went to live with an aunt.

She cannot read or write because she never went to school. "I had to look after the water buffaloes," she told Reuters in an interview.

At 16 she came to Bangkok and worked as a maid. She said she was raped repeatedly by her employer who threatened to kill her if she told anyone.

"What could I do? I was completely alone." She became pregnant and was fired by her boss when he found

out. She returned to her village and had an abortion.

Back in Bangkok a friend persuaded her to get a job in one of the hundreds of bars scattered around the city.

Then Ratree had a lucky break. She met Erich, a German tourist, who took her back to Cologne where they lived with his parents. "They were good people," she said.

They had a baby, but Erich was killed in a car accident and she returned to Thailand and started working in the bars again.

Then another German asked her to marry him. She agreed and they went to live in West Berlin.

"But even before the honeymoon ended, the honeymoon with bars began," she said.

Her husband turned out to be a pimp who put her to work in a brothel, winning her cooperation by telling her the money would be used to buy a house. He also promised to send her to school and let her learn dressmaking.

"He said I would have to work only two years," Ratree said.

She had to provide sexual services to up to 20 men a night, each customer paying 300 marks (\$100). The money was split between the brothel owner, who took one third, and her husband the pimp who pocketed the remainder.

"On nights we couldn't chalk up 20 customers, we would shake (with fear)," Ratree said.

Beatings were common, but the pimps were careful not to disgrace the girls. They wanted them working seven days a week.

What Ratree recalls most vividly about life with her husband was the sense of alienation and degradation.

"Germans looked down on us. Worse, to them every Asian woman was a whore," she said.

After two years she ran away back to Bangkok with only one hundred marks (\$33) in her purse. "I wasted two years of my life on that man. I didn't get to keep any of the money I earned."

Ratree says she wants her story to be a warning to Thai girls hoping to get rich quick in Europe.

But now she has found another German who wants to take her home. She is waiting for a new passport.

"This time it will be different," she said. "He is a good man. I've met his family. Now perhaps my wish will come true — a home of my own, and perhaps a small boutique."

IOC bargains separation terms with Berlioux

East Germans will attend Seoul games

EAST BERLIN (Agencies) — East German head of state Erich Honecker has assured South Korean sports minister Young-Ho Lee that East Germany will take part in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, Seoul organising committee sources said Tuesday.

The sources said Honecker told Lee Monday on the eve of the 90th session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC): "Naturally, we shall send our team to the Seoul games."

His assurance was the strongest indication yet that Warsaw Pact countries are no longer contemplating a repeat of the 15-nation boycott of last year's Los Angeles Olympics.

Sports officials in Moscow and East Berlin have said recently they were preparing their Olympic teams, despite earlier reservations expressed by the Soviet Union at the choice of Seoul as the 1988 games venue.

Many East German sports officials and competitors were believed to be privately bitter at the Los Angeles boycott and there

were fears that another boycott could cause dissent in a key area of national life.

Berlioux, 61, had run the Olympic secretariat with an iron hand as the IOC's top executive officer for 18 years. She played a crucial role in planning and organising eight successive summer and winter games, including Munich in 1972, Montreal in 1976, Moscow in 1980 and Los Angeles in 1984.

The long-seething tension between her and IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch was an open secret at the IOC headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, almost since Samaranch, Spain's former ambassador to the Soviet Union, assumed the post in 1980.

"No ship can have two captains," said one of the nine members of the IOC executive board,

which made the final decision to fire her Sunday. The official spoke to reporters on condition of anonymity.

Walther Troeger of West Germany, the IOC's sports director, told reporters the decision to dismiss Berlioux was "irreversible" and that only the timing and financial settlement remained to be agreed.

"The war between Berlioux and the executive board had escalated to a point where there was no solution other than a separation," he said.

A three-member committee comprising Prince Alexandre de Merode of Belgium, Judge Keba Mbeye of Kenya and Berthold Beitz of West Germany was meeting with Berlioux to seek a settlement for the breach of her \$100,000 per year contract, which had been due to run until after the 1988 games in Seoul, South Korea.

Troeger said she might be awarded a settlement "in the neighbourhood" of \$250,000, but he stressed that other matters were involved in the discussions.

The other matters included a possible IOC attempt to bar her from working for one of the cities seeking to organise the 1992 games, which could substantially raise her compensation.

Berlioux' only public comment thus far was to insist at a news conference that her contract remained valid until Dec. 31, 1988.

Meanwhile, the session received the final report on the Los Angeles games, presented by former organising committee President Peter Ueberroth.

Ueberroth, now the U.S. baseball commissioner, said the games had made a surplus of \$215 million.

McEnroe survives ordeal, moves to Paris semifinals

PARIS (R) — John McEnroe, his game for once as fallible as that of an ordinary tennis mortal, flirted with defeat before hauling himself into the semifinals of the French Open at the expense of Sweden's Joakim Nystrom Tuesday.

The world number one veered through alarming variations of form in a fluctuating and nerve-rattling quarter-final duel which he finally won 6-7, 6-2, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

McEnroe's quest to become the first American to win the French title in 30 years began to look doomed as the Swede snatched the fourth set to level the match, broke the top seed's service and pulled 2-0 in front in the fifth.

It seemed that the consistency of seventh seed Nystrom would win the day over the erratic though of McEnroe, who was good enough to fire 12 aces and bad enough to serve six double-faults in a strength-sapping match.

McEnroe, his head swathed in a patterned white bandana, seemed the more susceptible to the rigours of the steamy heat, which rose to 40 degrees centigrade.

He overhauled the Swede once to go 5-3 up in the final set only for Nystrom to save a matchpoint with an inspirational backhand return — a rare one-handed effort.

Nystrom wrenched the match round again by taking that game after McEnroe served a double fault and held his own service to level at 5-5.

The Swede, coming through a period of jitters in which his backhand shots had kept ending up in the net, felt a new surge of confidence. Each had profited from errors by the other, both ago-

nisingly unable to put away the crucial winners.

But the Swede's revival did not last long enough as McEnroe took the 11th game, saved a game point in the 12th and broke Nystrom's service to clinch the match when the Swede put one last backhand out.

"I'm glad I won but was disappointed that after playing well for two sets I couldn't keep it up," McEnroe said. "But to give him credit, he played well too. I feel good that I hung in there, though I would have preferred it a bit easier."

"After the third set I felt a little bit let down because I was concentrating very well and the crowd helped me a little bit. They helped me come back after being down. It's been a lot harder at this tournament than I expected."

McEnroe, avenging a defeat by Nystrom at the same stage of the World Championship Tournament in Dallas in April, played with characteristic sharpness when he stepped up the pace in the second set before his concentration wavered.

He also displayed moments of irritability in the heat. In the first set, after complaining about the setting of the digital court-side time-clock and noise from the crowd, he shouted up to International Tennis Federation (ITF) President Philippe Chatrier: "Do you want to talk to a few more people, Philippe? Have a little chit-chat in the middle of the match?"

But the American reserved most of his strictures for himself, exasperated at his own errors. "That's nice, that's real nice," he grumbled, at a fluffed service.

English soccer teams may lose sponsorship

LONDON (R) — English soccer clubs may lose lucrative sponsorship deals following last week's riot by Liverpool fans in Brussels and tough government measures to stamp out hooliganism.

Officials of brewery companies, which sponsor 19 English League clubs, said they would reassess their position following the government's decision to ban drinks from stadiums and supporters' trains and coaches.

Other sponsors are known to be rethinking their involvement in soccer because of unfavourable publicity caused by a series of riots culminating in last week's carnage at the European Cup final which killed 38 people.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament Monday her government intended to act quickly to crush violence on the terraces.

She supported the decision by the European Football Union (UEFA) to ban English clubs from European competitions and said the government would back Belgian efforts to catch and punish the fans who caused last week's riot.

Liverpool police have appealed for witnesses to come forward with evidence against people who instigated the violence and the Belgian authorities are scrutinising television film to identify the main culprits.

The steps outlined by Thatcher included giving police greater powers to act against disorderly football crowds and installing closed circuit television in all major stadiums.

"Such measures would mean a radical change in the way football is conducted in this country," she said.

"But radical change is needed if football is to survive as a spectator sport."

Officials said Britain would cooperate fully with a coordinated European effort to combat hooliganism. The Council of Europe said Monday such action could be adopted by a meeting of sports ministers in September.

One Brewery considering withdrawing from a sponsorship deal is Guinness, which has paid the London club Queen's Park Rangers £450,000 (\$576,000) in a three-year contract.

Team players wear the Guinness logo on their shirts and the company has exclusive use of an executive lounge at the stadium.

But company spokesman Roy Mantle said Monday: "Any drinks sponsor has to be concerned with the outbreaks of soccer violence and the public image of football."

Multinationals add flavour to Epsom Derby

By David Thompson
Reporter



Second favourite Shadedee

LONDON — An English lord, two supremely rich Arab brothers, two American jockeys and a French teenage prodigy will lead a vivid international flavour to the Epsom Derby on Wednesday.

The peer is Lord Howard de Walden, owner of the favourite Slip Anchor and hoping, in the seclusion of his country stately home, that the colt can give him, at the age of 72, his first success in the Derby, England's greatest flat race.

The Arabs are the formidable Al Maktoums, Sheikh Mohammed, the Defence Minister of Dubai, and his brother Maktoum. Sheikh Maktoum owns 2,000 Guineas winner Shadedee, second favourite for Wednesday's classic, and a son of Nijinsky, triple crown winner in 1970.

Sheikh Mohammed's property is Bahrain, second in the 2,000 Guineas, but not a certainty to run in the derby because of an injured foot. He also runs 50-1 outsider Royal Harmony, fourth in the 2,000 Guineas but disappointing since.

The Americans are the irrepressible Steve Cauthen, reigning English champion jockey, and French based Cash Asmussen who has been thrilling the crowds at Longchamp for the past four seasons.

Cauthen partners Slip Anchor and hopes to give champion trainer Henry Cecil his first Epsom Derby winner. Asmussen is on the stable's second string Lanfranco after Lester Piggott chose to ride the unbeaten Irish-trained Theatrical.

The French prodigy is 19-year-old Eric Legrix, hailed in some quarters as the new Yves Saint-Martin after a series of brilliant performances for French trainer Patrick Biancone.

Legrix, who has not even seen Epsom before let alone ridden its difficult terrain, partners Seurat, a good winner in France last time

out but still a 33-1 shot with English backers.

Slip Anchor has been favourite at about 5-2 since an effortless 10 lengths victory in the Lingfield Derby trial, the race won by Teenoso before his Derby triumph two years ago.

But Lord Howard de Walden casts his mind back 21 years to when Onclidium won the same trial for him, went to Epsom as second favourite and was never sighted behind the Irish-trained Santa Claus.

Shadedee won the 2,000 Guineas with Piggott on board without being at his best and would normally have been a warm favourite to follow up with another classic success at Epsom.

But questions have been raised about his temperament and trainer Michael Stoute has not given the talented colt a run since his win at Newmarket, where Stoute let him skip the preliminary parade and was fined \$700.

The stewards have already warned that much more severe penalties are open to them and Shadedee will face a searching character examination before the Derby with its electric atmosphere.

But if he gets to the starting post in good order there is no doubt he has the class to win and win well. Piggott, looking for his 10th

derby win and 30th English classic success, has plumped for Theatrical and the odds have tumbled overnight to 6-1 third favourite.

Theatrical, a son of Nureyev, lives up to his name, holding his head at an exaggerated angle, but trainer Dermot Weld, who won the Epsom Oaks with Blue Wind in 1980, thinks the best has still to be seen of the colt.

Irish master trainer Vincent O'Brien saddles 8-1 chance Law Society, who has been beaten only once in five runs. On his only outing this season he won the Chester Vase, a traditional trial, but the favourite, Miller's Mate, broke down that day and the form is hard to evaluate.

O'Brien, deprived of a record-breaking seventh Epsom Derby triumph last year when El Gran Senor was short-headed by Secretro, has no equal in producing classic winning material and Law Society cannot be ignored.

Lanfranco was winter favourite for the derby. He found the 2,000 Guineas too sharp but returned to form in the soft ground at Goodwood last month.

Not at his best on faster ground, the recent dry spell will not have helped his chances and if the going became really fast there is a slight possibility he might run in the French Derby at Chantilly on Sunday.

PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE
IRBID WATER AND
WASTEWATER PROJECT

The Water Authority of Jordan invites pre-qualification data from interested contractors in the U.S., Jordan and aid geographic code 941 countries who can qualify through experience with projects of similar type and magnitude, for construction services for five water and sewer contracts in the city of Irbid, located 88 km north of Amman. Construction services will include material purchase, delivery, installation, startup, and a two-year maintenance period. Individual firms and/or joint ventures will be required to submit.

Prequalification forms in duplicate for each of the below listed contracts on a contract by contract basis. However, one or more contracts may be awarded to a single, qualified contractor. Each contract will be bid separately. A nearly simultaneous construction period is anticipated for each contract, from September 1985 through September 1986. Contracts are as follows:

1. Contract w-pressure water mains and pressure-reducing valve stations to upgrade the existing water distribution system. Approximately 230 km of pipes with sizes ranging from 100mm to 600mm approximately 145 km of service pipes ranging in size from 20mm to 50mm and two pressure reducing stations. (one contract).

2. Contract B-interceptor, trunk and lateral gravity sewers totalling approximately 75 km with sizes ranging from 150mm to 900mm.

3. Contract C-interceptor, trunk and lateral gravity sewers totalling approximately 45 km with sizes ranging from 150mm to 900mm.

4. Contract D-interceptor, trunk and lateral gravity sewers totalling approximately 55 km with sizes ranging from 150mm to 900mm.

5. Contract E-interceptor, trunk and lateral gravity sewers totalling approximately 65 km with sizes ranging from 150mm to 900mm.

Unless otherwise specified, all goods and services shall have their nationality, source and origin in the United States, Jordan and aid geographic code 941 countries.

The project will be jointly financed by the Agency for International Development under aid loan No. 278-K-028 and the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Firms will be paid in U.S. dollars and Jordanian dinars. Combination unit-price and lump-sum contracts are anticipated.

Prequalification questionnaire forms and additional information may be obtained from the president, Water Authority, at the above address or from Weston International, INC., Weston way West Chester, PA. 19380, U.S.A. attention: Mr. Bradford S. Cushing. If a joint venture seeks qualification, qualification information must be supplied for all firms in the joint venture, and/or major subcontractors. The deadline for receipt of the questionnaires is July 10, 1985.

After reviewing the questionnaires, the Water Authority will establish a list of qualified firms for each contract. Invitations for bids will be issued to qualified firms on or about July 20, 1985 estimated bid opening date is August 20, 1985.

Eng. M.S. Keilani
President

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CONCORD
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677420

SAVAGE ISLANDS

(Colour)
Performances
3:30, 9:00, 10:45

Cinema
AL-HUSSEIN
Tel: 22117

ROOTS OF EVIL

(Colour)
Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema
RAINBOW
Tel: 625155

THE KILLING FIELDS

3:30, 5:30, 8:15, 10:45

Cinema
OPERA
Tel: 675573

PORKY II

3:30, 5:30, 9:00, 10:45
Abdall, behind ALIA offices

Cinema
PALESTINE
Tel: 22117

**1- THE STEEL CHAIN
2- THE APE-STYLE
KONG-FU**

(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema
RAGHADAN
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ZAMEER
(Indian)

(Colour)
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فيلم من العراق

OPEC brings forward key meeting

ceiling, mainly because Saudi production has fallen to its lowest levels in more than 15 years.

In a despatch carried by the official Iraqi News Agency INA, Iraqi Oil Minister Osseem Ahmad Taqi, who did not attend the Taif talks, said OPEC had been weakened "from within."

The organisation had suffered from lack of a clear strategy, attempts by some members to make individual profit at the expense of others and violation of its production and pricing rules.

Conference sources said the question of reducing the price of heavy crude oils, urged by Sheikh Yamani in a newspaper interview last week, did not figure significantly in the talks.

Oman cuts oil price

Meanwhile, Oman has cut the price of its contract crude oil price by \$1.20 a barrel, charging regular customers \$26.15 for liftings in May, industry sources said Monday.

They said Oman's petroleum ministry Monday informed its mainly Japanese customers of the backdated price change, which compared with \$27.35 for April.

Oman, not a member of OPEC calculates its oil price at the start of each month according to the spot market price for the previous period.

The system was adopted in January, and the price has fallen each month since then from a fixed government selling price of \$28.55 a barrel last year.

Latest official figures showed Oman produced an average of 481,000 barrels per day (b/d) in March, compared with an average +16,000 b/d last year.

April and May output was static at around 480,000 b/d, the sources said.

Omani crude is comparable in quality to Saudi Arabian light, for which the official OPEC price is \$28.

LONDON (R) — Britain's Conservative government has launched a fundamental and potentially unpopular restructuring of the welfare state which it says is necessary to streamline the system and cut costs.

The long-expected reform package, regarded by politicians of all parties as the most significant initiative of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's second term, was presented to parliament Monday by Social Security Minister Norman Fowler.

His proposals involve a major shift from state to private pension schemes and the readjustment or abolition of a host of benefits to the unemployed, the poor and the elderly.

The proposals, in the form of a consultative "green paper", were immediately denounced by the opposition Labour Party and criticised by some politicians on the moderate wing of the ruling Conservative Party.

The Tory Reform Group, which represents the moderates, said Mr. Fowler's review would produce a small saving and a great political row.

Labour leader Mr. Neil Kinnock said the proposed changes were "a cheap and nasty strategy by a cheating and nasty government."

The Fowler proposals represent the biggest restructuring of the social security benefit since the main pillars of the welfare state were introduced in the 1940s.

State health care is unaffected but almost every other aspect of welfare is up for change.

The government says the programme is designed to target resources towards poor sections of the community rather than providing benefits for all.

Mr. Fowler said it was vital to modernise and simplify a benefits programme that now cost Britain £40 billion (\$52 billion) a year and was staffed by 120,000 central and local government officials.

He defended phasing out a state earnings-related pension scheme and replacing it by a private system on the grounds that the state could not afford the burden of pension payments in future years.

The opposition criticised Mr. Fowler for failing to say how much his reforms would save.

He said he also aimed to create a system in which no one would be worse off by working than they would be by living on welfare. Individuals would be encouraged to make provision for their own welfare rather than relying entirely on the state.

LUXEMBOURG (R) — Failure by European Community (EC) industry ministers to agree Monday night on ambitious plans for a research drive in advanced telecommunications was described by officials as a major setback threatening to widen the current technology gap between Europe and its competitors.

The ministers, however, will continue discussions on the controversial European Commission race plan — research in advanced communications technology for Europe — which complements the proser debate sparked by French President Francois Mitterrand's Europe proposals for a European civilian research offensive.

Eureka, aimed at pooling resources to develop competitive high-technology industries in Europe in reaction to Washington's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), has drawn support from most Community states.

The plan is likely to be a top item for discussion at the Community summit in Milan on June 29-30.

Race, a possible part of Eureka, should help European telecommunications equipment manufacturers catch up with competitors in Japan and the U.S. and secure a large share of the \$110 billion European market at stake in the next decade.

The commission has therefore proposed to undertake a wide-ranging study to identify future needs of the Community's industries, communication equipment users and national telecommunications authorities.

The commission also wants to devise technical standards and norms which would help make all European-made equipment such as video systems and computer terminals compatible, allowing full exploitation of a 280 million strong Community market.

But West Germany, Britain and France "are sceptical about" the proposed role of the Community, arguing that industry and the 26-nation European Conference of Telecommunications Authorities (CEPT) are the appropriate forums.

With Washington setting \$26 billion aside for SDI, the so-called Star Wars research technology, and Tokyo pumping cash into industrial research, swift action was needed to secure Europe's economic growth and independence, officials said.

But diplomats played down commission criticisms, saying governments were conscious of Europe's industrial needs.

"We know very well that we will have to spend a lot of cash on research and a lot of time on technical norms. But why create new bureaucracies when the work can be done as well in existing places?" one diplomat said.

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq plans to increase the capacity of its oil export pipeline across Turkey to 1.5 million barrels per day (b/d) by the end of this year, the official Iraqi News Agency INA reported Monday.

The agency said Oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi told reporters in the northern oil centre of Kirkuk that expansion of the pipeline would increase its capacity by 500,000 b/d from one million b/d at present.

Mr. Taqi was quoted as saying a contract to build a second 980 kilometre parallel pipeline from Kirkuk to Yumurtalik, on Turkey's Mediterranean coast, would be offered to the winning bidder next month.

Speaking on the 13th anniversary of Iraq's nationalisation of its oil, he said the second pipeline, with a 500,000 b/d capacity, was expected to be completed by the end of next year.

Turkish oil industry sources said

in April a Turkish-Italian consortium had made the lowest bid for the Turkish section of the new pipeline.

The current pipeline has been Iraq's main export outlet since its Gulf outlets were closed soon after its war with Iran started in 1980.

Syria, which backs Iran in the conflict, later closed an Iraqi pipeline across its territory.

As a result, Iraq's oil exports have fallen to about one million

b/d, around a third of its pre-war level.

Mr. Taqi said last month Iraqi crude would start to flow through a new 500,000 b/d pipeline across Saudi Arabia next September and that work was progressing as planned.

The pipeline is to be linked to the existing east-west crude oil pipeline from Saudi Arabia's eastern oilfields to the Red Sea port of Yanbu.

CANBERRA (R) — Australia's Labour government Tuesday unveiled sweeping tax reform proposals under which workers will take home more money but pay more for goods and services.

The weighty white paper — policy document received a cautious welcome from big business, but opposition from trade unions and the share market, where prices tumbled.

The proposals will be put to a national conference of business, union and government leaders next month.

Australians would get hefty income tax cuts, tempered by a 12.5 per cent tax on all goods and services and a crackdown on fringe benefits.

The new sales taxes are expected to raise 14.3 billion dollars (\$9.43 billion) while trimming income taxes by up to 30 per cent.

Cuts in industrial tax incentives, a fringe benefits tax, a limited capital gains tax, the elimination of gift tax and evasion would raise another 2.8 billion dollars (\$1.85 billion), according to the report.

The proposals follow the liberalisation of Australian banking and money markets since Prime Minister Bob Hawke's government took office 2½ years ago.

Mr. Hawke urged unions to accept the proposals.

IT'S RAINING...WE'RE GOING TO CAMP, AND IT'S RAINING!

I HATE GOING TO CAMP! I ESPECIALLY HATE GOING TO CAMP WHEN IT'S RAINING!

THE FARMERS NEED RAIN

WHAT FOR?

THEIR COWS ARE GOING TO GET ALL WET!

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LOOK, FLO, IT'S NOT WORTH CRYING ABOUT. THEY ALWAYS GET PAID IN THE END - SO YOU MIGHT AS WELL LAUGH ABOUT IT!

MEEBEE YOU'RE RIGHT! TROUBLE IS, ONCE I START LAUGHING I MIGHT NOT STOP

SO WHAT, PET! I'D COME TO SEE YOU ON VISITING DAYS

hee-hee-hee
hee-hee-hee
hee-hee-hee
hee-hee-hee

A cartoon by Harris. A man in a white shirt and dark pants holds a small flag and looks at a woman. The woman, wearing a patterned skirt and a dark top, holds a book and looks back at him. The caption at the bottom reads: "I read somewhere that housework causes terminal illness in male rates, but not in females."

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NALAB

□ □ ○ □ □ □ □

REMEB

□ □ □ □ □ □ □

UMCAUV

□ □ □ ○ □ □ □ □

HARTTO

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Make this a day when you get into your career concerns and requirements, for you can make considerable headway by so doing. This can be the ideal day to handle some credit matter.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Consider how far you can go in the profession of your choice, and then be more practical and get better organized.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get that plan organized now that has been difficult to do before this, and you can soon put it in operation.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make any corrections that are needed where business affairs are concerned. Buy a present for the one you love.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You can come to a real understanding with one who is usually quite stubborn and self-seeking, and you can form an alliance.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Plan how to get your family to agree to some plan that you consider to be fine for the future.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good day to plan recreations for far into the future. Also get assistance you need from associates.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Talk over important monetary affairs with kin and come to right decisions for future success.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You are busy figuring out how to become more efficient at your work and gaining good suggestions from higher-ups.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact your most experienced advisor and get the leads you need to have greater success.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get as much data as you can so you can attain your fondest wishes, then make good use of it.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go to see the most powerful person of your acquaintance and get the support you need for some pet project.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Being with a clever friend and putting your heads together can soon bring you greater success in your field of endeavor.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be very far-sighted and look everything that comes up from such a standpoint, so give the type of education that will be helpful with such a fine talent. In early years the aggressive nature here will have to be toned down to avoid getting into trouble with playmates.

ACROSS
 1. Boatman's
 5. Area of Borneo
 — au Rhum
 10. Aborigine of
 Japan
 13. Camera of
 feticuffs
 15. Novelist
 17. Offshoot
 19. Mr. Connelly
 21. King of Tyre
 23. Mr. Guthrie
 25. What spots
 are after
 27. Possessive
 29. Feel remorse
 31. Eulogist
 33. Artist
 35. Tub
 37. I-charged
 39. Dope
 41. Pilot grain
 43. Cabinet
 officer
 "The — in
 Winter"
 45. Buttrine
 — comes back
 to...
 47. Always to
 49. River to the
 Danube
 51. Sacred songs
 100 square
 53. Equal
 55. Bulltoss
 57. Shell
 59. Ringing sled
 61. Haulboys
 63. Palo —
 65. Yoked beasts
 67. Medical prefix
 69. Speech part
 71. Cowboy rattle
 73. Singer John
 75. Reproach

DOWN
 2. Dance step
 3. Mortgage
 4. Medical prefix
 6. Smokeless

Kremlin shuns U.S. proposal to revise 1972 arms treaty

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union Tuesday accused the United States of wanting to revise a 1972 treaty limiting anti-missile systems as a cover-up for its plans to develop a space-based "Stars Wars" defence system.

It said the Soviet Union had not broken the treaty and rejected a U.S. suggestion that it should be amended.

In a lengthy article in the Communist Party daily Pravda, Soviet Chief of Staff Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev said assertions that Moscow was interested in amending the treaty were "an unavailing trick."

Chief U.S. arms control Coordinator Paul Nitze said on Thursday that Washington wanted to discuss the Star Wars project at the current superpower arms talks in Geneva to lay the foundation for a revision of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty.

Under the Star Wars project, officially known as the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), the United States is spending billions of dollars on research into space and land weapons to knock out hostile missiles in flight.

Marshal Akhromeyev, without referring directly to Mr. Nitze, said the United States wanted to

emasculate the ABM treaty, which limits weapons designed to knock out nuclear missiles.

"The Soviet Union will naturally not agree to turn the treaty on limitation of ABM systems into a cover-up for the U.S. policy directed to ensure an arms race in the sphere of anti-ballistic missile systems," he wrote.

Moscow sees SDI as a violation of the 1972 treaty and says there can be no progress at the Geneva talks, which also cover strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons, until it is scrapped.

But the United States says the accord does not ban research into anti-missile defences, and accuses Moscow of violating the accord by developing its own anti-missile weapons.

Marshal Akhromeyev denied any Soviet breaches of the treaty, and repeated that a radar station being built near Krasnoyarsk in southern Siberia did not constitute a violation.

Washington asserts it is an early

warning station for missile attack and should be located in a border area under the treaty terms.

But the Soviet chief of staff said it had nothing to do with early warning systems and was intended "for the observation of space objects."

Meanwhile a senior U.S. official said Monday President Reagan will take account of allied views in deciding whether to scrap the unratified SALT II arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

The NATO allies are expected to urge continuation of the present U.S. position of not undercutting the strategic missile treaty as long as the Soviet Union does not do so.

The allies are expected to put their views to Secretary of State George Shultz, who leaves Tuesday for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation foreign ministers' meeting in Estoril, Portugal.

Following discussions on the issue on Thursday Mr. Shultz will report to Mr. Reagan who is to make a decision by next Monday.

The senior official, briefing reporters on Mr. Shultz's trip, said Mr. Shultz would not give the foreign ministers any probable decision but would explain the background and alleged Soviet vio-

lations of the 1979 treaty.

"The purpose is not to explain a decision that has already been taken," he said. "It is to listen to their views so that the president can take those views into account before he makes his decision."

The Thursday meeting will be the first formal occasion for U.S. discussion with the allies on the SALT II issue.

The treaty, which expires this year, was withdrawn from consideration by the U.S. Senate when the Soviet Union sent its troops into Afghanistan in December 1979. The pact had been strongly opposed by Reagan and other conservatives.

However, each side said it would continue to observe the accord as long as the other showed restraint. A major turning point looms when a new U.S. Trident nuclear submarine begins sea trials in August.

The administration will then have to decide whether to cut present sea or land-based missiles to avoid going over the SALT II missile limit of 1,200.

The administration says Moscow is violating the pact by testing more than one new strategic missile and by encoding data transmitted by test missiles.

Bomb blast injures 5 in Punjab

NEW DELHI (AP) — Unidentified attackers hurled a bomb into the house of an official of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's governing Congress Party in Punjab state, injuring him and four others, a news report said Tuesday.

Two other bombings also took place in the Punjab, where authorities have set up tight security to thwart violence by Sikh extremists on the anniversary of the army assault on the Golden Temple a year ago.

The United News of India (UNI), reporting from the state capital of Chandigarh, quoted official reports as saying the attacks took place late Monday in two districts in Punjab, a Sikh-dominated state in northern India.

Unidentified terrorists in Hoshiarpur hurled a bomb into the

house of Ved Prakash Khullar, the city chief of Gandhi's party, injuring him and four others. UNI said one of the injured was in critical condition. The attackers escaped.

One bomb exploded at a city market and another in a village in the Gurdaspur district which borders Pakistan, causing no injury, the news agency added.

UNI said security forces removed a live bomb from a railway track in Punjab's Patiala City.

Security forces have been put on full alert, following intelligence reports that Sikh extremists planned major terrorist strikes to commemorate the killing of about 1,000 Sikhs in the Golden Temple raid last June 4-7.

No major violence has been reported so far.

In an interview with an Egyptian

reporter, Mr. Gandhi said he thought the threat of Sikh terrorism mainly came from outside India.

UNI quoted Mr. Gandhi as saying in the interview that Sikh extremists were an "isolated group."

A wave of bombing on May 10-11 in northern India failed to trigger communal violence, and many Sikhs have openly condemned the terrorists, the prime minister said.

The prime minister also said India was ready to share its advanced technology with Egypt and "other friendly nations."

A Sikh terrorist group calling itself Black June proclaimed its existence Monday, claiming responsibility for several acts of sabotage and for the Bhopal gas disaster in which more than 2,000 people were killed.

None of the sabotage operations mentioned was reported

Levesque's party loses in 4 Quebec by-elections

QUEBEC CITY, Quebec (R) — The ruling Parti Quebecois government headed by Premier Rene Levesque has suffered a crushing defeat in four by-elections that may spell an end to its nine-year hold in this French-speaking province.

The opposition Liberals, led by former Premier Robert Bourassa, swept the poll and cut to one the separatist Parti Quebecois (PQ) majority in the 122-seat national assembly.

Pressure has been building for months in the separatist party for the 62-year-old Levesque to step down before the next provincial election, expected later this year.

Opinion polls put the resurgent

Liberals 20 per cent ahead of the PQ and the colourful premier who swept to power in 1976 vowing to found a breakaway state.

Although Levesque decided last year to put aside the issue of independence from the party's election platform, Quebec voters overwhelmingly rejected the PQ in the by-elections.

Mr. Bourassa's victory in a PQ stronghold just south of Montreal marked another stage in his dramatic political comeback. The former premier, making his first bid for re-election since being ousted from office by the PQ, defeated Cabinet Minister Francine Lalonde by a three-to-two margin.

Belgium makes breakthrough in hunt for extremists

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian police believe they have made an important breakthrough in a seven-month-long hunt for members of a extremist group who killed two firemen and wounded 13 other people in a May Day car bombing.

Interior Ministry sources have confirmed that police had arrested five people suspected of involvement with the clandestine Fighting Communist Cells (CCC), believed to be linked to West German and French urban guerrillas.

Police sources said four men and a woman were caught digging up arms near a motel situated beside the main motorway linking the Belgian capital and the southern city of Liege.

They said documents found in their car linked the suspects to the CCC.

The deaths in the May Day attack were the first in 14 bombings which started last October. Despite a series of raids at that time, police had made no arrests.

After the CCC's last attack, which shocked a country with little experience of left-wing extremism, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens promised tough anti-terrorist measures.

With his government under mounting criticism for failing to make any progress in the search for suspects, Mr. Martens said all necessary action would be taken to protect potential targets and track down the bombers.

The CCC's previous attacks were aimed at organisations and firms linked to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). NATO's fuel pipeline across Belgium and offices of the country's ruling centre-right parties.

But after a bombing in mid-January, the group announced a change of tactics and said it now aimed to "kill or wound the Yankee military and their accomplices."

The May Day bombing was directed against the headquarters in central Brussels of the Belgian Employers' Federation.

The powerful blast occurred at 12.31 a.m. as firemen and police arrived to inspect a blazing van after a caretaker saw two people park the vehicle and scatter leaves.

One fireman was killed instantly, the other died later.

The leaflets bore the CCC's usual signature — a red five-pointed star and a picture of the target.

U.N. chief warns of breakdown in international cooperation

PORT OF SPAIN (R) — U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has warned of growing difficulties in international cooperation and called on the U.N. Security Council to be more effective in defusing potential conflicts.

"There is an increasing tendency to question the rules, instruments and modalities of multilateral cooperation in relation to both world peace and to the world economy, precisely at the moment when there is most need for it," he said in a speech at the Trinidad and Tobago "Neutral Bank."

"There is an apparent reluctance to make the effort required to use international organisations effectively," he added.

One way to strengthen the collective security mechanisms provided for in the U.N. charter would be to make more systematic use of the Security Council.

"If the council could keep an active watch on potentially dangerous situations in their early stages and initiate a dialogue with the parties before crisis was reached, it could help defuse these situations and prevent the eruption of violent conflict," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

He said developing countries would be the big losers if there was an erosion of international cooperation. Collective security measures at a regional level could be used to great advantage, he added, stressing the significance of the Contadora Group of countries seeking peace in Central America.

It was indispensable for the industrialised world to undertake a "massive reprogramming" of the debts of developing countries and devise ways of channelling new sources of finance to them to ensure their economic recovery in the medium term, he said.

Industrialised countries had to liberalise their markets and refrain from protectionist measures to allow the Third World to increase and diversify its exports, he added.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar earlier held talks with foreign ministers and senior officials from 20 Caribbean countries here for a regional development meeting.

Fourth person arrested in U.S. Navy spy ring

WASHINGTON (R) — A retired U.S. Navy communications expert has become the fourth person arrested and charged in a spy ring accused of delivering classified documents to the Soviet Union, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said.

The FBI said its agents arrested Jerry Alford Whitworth, 45, of Davis, California, now unemployed after retiring from the navy in 1983 after 23 years service with a high security clearance.

FBI officials said he was implicated in the espionage activities by the ring's accused leader, John Anthony Walker, also a retired navy communications specialist.

Others charged earlier were Walker's son, Michael, who was stationed on the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz, and brother, Arthur.

The elder Walkers, who retired from the navy, had access to top-



MAJOR OFFENSIVE: Afghan rebel with Pakistani soldier show a bomb shell they say was dropped by the Afghan-Soviet planes in a recent raid on their border village. Pakistan says 12 villagers were killed in the raid and another 31 injured (AP wirephoto)

Amnesty says 1513 executed in 1984

LONDON — Amnesty International said it had documented more than 1,500 executions in 40 countries in 1984, but it stressed that the actual total was likely to be much higher.

Issuing its annual figures on the use of the death penalty, the worldwide human rights movement said it knew of 1,513 people were executed, but emphasised that it was impossible to give a complete total because many governments keep the information secret or fail to provide complete figures.

For example, Amnesty International was able to confirm 661 executions in Iran last year, but believed many more actually took place.

It knew of 292 confirmed executions in China, but these were mainly based on reports from urban centres and did not include smaller towns or rural areas.

Amnesty International's hundreds of thousands of volunteer members seek abolition of the death penalty. They oppose it as a violation of international stan-

dards banning cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and of a basic human right — the right to life.

The movement also said it had learned of 2,068 death sentences in 55 countries last year.

In the United States, it noted, some 1,400 prisoners were under sentence of death by year-end and the number of executions — 21 in 1984 — was rising.

Amnesty International pointed out, however, that a worldwide trend to abolition of the death penalty continued, as Western Australia — the last Australian state retaining it for ordinary offences — banned it last year. In each previous year since 1975, at least one country abolished it.

By the end of 1984, 27 governments had abolished the death penalty for all offences and 19 had ended it for all but extraordinary offences such as certain war-time crimes. Of the 130 countries which keep it in their legislation, many have not executed anyone

Zimbabwe gears for general election

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe's 100,000 whites and about three million black electors will vote in a general election in a few weeks' time that is widely expected to confirm Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling party in power.

Although Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Popular Front (ZANU-PF) party is regarded as certain to retain power, predictions vary widely on how many of the 100 parliamentary seats it will capture.

Official proclamations signed by President Canaan Banana have fixed June 27 as voting day for the 20 seats reserved for the country's 100,000 whites.

About 2.9 million registered black voters will go to the polls on July 1 and 2 for the other 80 seats in the (lower) House of Assembly.

Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Eddison Zvobgo told reporters no off-

ort would be spared to ensure voters could cast their ballots in secrecy and without intimidation.

"There's going to be free and fair elections and we are going to be seen to be doing so. This is a public government pledge," he said.

Mr. Zvobgo warned, however, that the government would not hesitate to use the security forces if rebels active in western and southern areas of the country during the past three years attempted to disrupt the poll.

Mr. Zvobgo said counting would begin as soon as the polls closed and results would be announced as they came in during the night.

Half-day holidays will be declared on both July 1 and 2 to allow workers to vote.

The elections will be the first to be contested here on a constituency basis with individual

party candidates. Campaigning will begin after nominations close next Monday.

Elections that took place shortly before Zimbabwe became independent from Britain in 1980, won by Mr. Mugabe's ZANU-PF Party, were fought on a provincial party list system.

In the outgoing parliament, dissolved last month, ZANU-PF held 58 seats, the opposition Zimbabwe African People's (ZAPU) party of Joshua Nkomo had 19 and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council held three.

All three parties plan to contest all 80 black seats while the Conservative Alliance of former Prime Minister Ian Smith and an independent white parliamentary group have announced they will contest the 20 white seats reserved under the constitution for the white minority until 1990.

Walesa fails to testify in Solidarity trial

GDANSK, Poland (R) — Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa has fallen ill and will not testify Tuesday as planned in the trial of three leaders of the banned union, his wife Danuta said.

Mr. Walesa said he visited the court building in the Baltic Port of Gdansk where the trial is being held and handed the judge a medical certificate stating Walesa had suffered from stomach problems Monday.

The three defendants are accused of illegal union activities.

The judge accepted the certificate as valid and noted that it also gave Mr. Walesa five days' leave from work, his wife added. Sources close to the trial said Mr. Walesa's illness might be a ploy intended to upset the prosecution's strategy.

Dissident intellectual Adam Michnik and two former leaders of Solidarity's underground national

organisation, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Bogdan Lis, denounced the court in Gdansk Monday for refusing to let them testify freely.

Mr. Walesa was due to appear as a prosecution witness because it was at a meeting which he chaired that the three accused were arrested. The meeting was called to plan protests against government-decreed food price rises.

Michnik, an historian, Frasyniuk, a former bus driver, and Lis, a former electrical technician, are charged with leadership of an illegal union and with fomenting unrest. They face maximum prison terms of five years if convicted.

Mr. Walesa was placed under investigation on the same charges as the accused when they were arrested last February but has not so far faced formal prosecution.

Michnik, who has been a thorn

in the authorities' side ever since he was a student in the 1960s, told the court Monday he intended to submit a written petition demanding the removal of Mr. Zienkiewicz on the grounds he was biased against the accused.

The court recessed for 10 minutes and then denied Michnik's request. Veteran opposition sources in Warsaw said the move was characteristic of Michnik, who in the past has exploited trials to deliver eloquent condemnations of Communism in Poland.

The court Monday warned Michnik that he should keep his answers simple. When he began to describe the indictment against him as a collection of personality sketches drawn by policemen in Warsaw he was ruled out of order.

All three defendants were freed from jail last July under a government amnesty for political prisoners.

COLUMN

Man charged with stealing falcons

REYKJAVIK (R) — A 35-year-old West German has been arrested in Iceland on charges of attempting to smuggle falcons — Iceland's national symbol — out of the country, police have said. Police chief Halldur Einvaldsson said the man, who was not named, was detained at Keflavik Airport after customs officers found three four-day old falcons hidden in a false liquor case. Falcons are a protected species here and the maximum penalty for stealing them or their eggs is a year in prison plus a heavy fine. Young birds attract high prices in areas such as the Middle East, where falconry is a popular sport.

Jailbreaker shot dead in Jakarta

JAKARTA (R) — One of 32 convicts who escaped from Jakarta's main jail nine days ago has been shot dead resisting arrest, police said Tuesday. Police said Hendro Supripto, 28, who masterminded the mass escape on May 26, was killed Monday by Jakarta Military Commander Maj.-Gen. Try Sutrisno said last week that the escaped prisoners would be killed if they resisted arrest. Six other prisoners have either been arrested or have surrendered in the past week. The rest are still on the run. The head of the jail was dismissed after prisoners battered down the prison's main gate and fled in an assortment of taxis, buses and motorised pedicabs.

Brazilian prisoners kill fourth inmate

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazilian prisoners have murdered another inmate in the fourth such killing in a madhouse protest against conditions, police have said. Lafaete Rosa Ferreira, awaiting trial on drug trafficking charges, was strangled after his name was drawn out of a hat. Police said the latest killing in Belo Horizonte on Sunday came despite promises that prisoners in the overcrowded jail would be transferred elsewhere.

New atom smasher goes into operation

ARGONNE, Illinois (AP) — A \$20 million atom smasher that is expected to expand the frontiers of nuclear physics research was jolted into operation with a burst from a laser gun. The ATLAS — for Argonne tandem-linear accelerator system — strips atoms of some or all of their electrons and accelerates them to more than 48,280 kilometres a second. Then the nuclei of the atoms are smashed into each other. Scientists at the Argonne National Laboratory, operated by the University of Chicago for the U.S. Energy Department, observe those collisions with sophisticated detectors, hoping to learn more about atomic behaviour. "This work is vital in creating a better understanding of the fundamental make-up of all matter," said Lowell Bollinger, head of the team that designed and built the ATLAS. Officials said one practical use for ATLAS is to have streams of speeding atoms drill tiny holes in a screen for purifying blood. The tiny holes in the screen trap diseased blood cells, but allow normal cells to pass through. ATLAS also can measure rare forms of naturally occurring radioactive elements that gradually disappear over time, allowing scientists to determine the age of fossils. The same methods can be applied to fix the ages of polar ice caps, meteorites and geographical features, such as lakes and rivers.

French TV star recovering

PARIS (AP) — French actress Chantal Nobel, star of the French TV series Chateauvallon is out of danger and is able to speak again five weeks after a car crash that put her in a three-week coma, her doctors have said. The recovery was progressing quickly but it would be a month before she could be determined if she would recover completely. Miss Nobel was in a car driven by French singer Sacha Distel when it left the road at speed on April 28. Distel escaped with only minor injuries. Professor Bernard Permetier, head of neurosurgery at the hospital, said however she had some memory problems which "should clear up little by little." A medical bulletin described her face as "calm and expressive, without scars."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
 ♠ Q65 ♥ Q1095432 ♦ A62
 The bidding has proceeded:
 North East South West
 1 2 2 2
 What action do you take?
 A.—It's hard to suppose a seven-card suit, but think of the danger. To bid at the three-level would be forcing to game. If partner is short in diamonds, they will be picking up the pieces for weeks. You don't even know whose hand it is. Pass, and see how the auction develops.
- Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠ AKQJ98 ♥ Q3 ♦ KQJ6
 Your partner deals and passes, as does your right-hand opponent. What is your opening bid?
 A.—You have an excellent hand and, had partner not been a passed hand, you would certainly have opened one heart. However, since partner could not open you can virtually rule out slam possibilities. As a matter of fact, it might not even be your hand! Open four hearts. Naturally, you expect to make your contract, but you also are making it very difficult for the opponents to venture into the auction.
- Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠ KJ762 ♥ 93 ♦ Q86 ♠ AJ3
 The bidding has proceeded:
 North East South West
 1 2 2 2
 What action do you take?
 A.—Partner has shown a 6-4 distribution and a dislike for no trump, so there is no reason why you should insist on making your going on to three no trump. All you can do now is take a preference to three hearts—you certainly don't want to play in the 4-3 diamond fit.
- Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
 ♠ K103 ♥ 109763 ♦ A36 ♠ K4
 The bidding has proceeded:
 South West North East
 Pass Pass 1 Pass
 What do you bid now?
 A.—Three bids come into consideration—three hearts, three spades and two no trump. We reject three hearts, even though it shows spade support, because our values are too scattered and the heart suit is too weak. There is little to choose between the remaining two actions. We slightly prefer a jump to three spades, despite the flaw of having only three trumps, because our points are prime and we have a ruffing value in clubs.
- Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠ AQJ63 ♥ J6 ♦ 872 ♠ 962
 The bidding has proceeded:
 East South West North
 1 2 2 2
 What action do you take?
 A.—For his balancing double, partner could be considerably weaker than for a double in the direct seat. His raise to three spades confirms a sound double, but if he needs no more than you have to make game, he could have cue-bid three hearts or jumped to game himself. Pass.
- Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠ 43 ♥ Q109754 ♦ A65 ♠ 872
 Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you respond?
 A.—You have a guaranteed eight-card or better fit, so your hand revolves to about 10 or 11 points. Together with partner's no trump opening bid, you should have enough for game, and it is up to you to bid it. Jump to four hearts.

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